



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

LnT 3050.5

HARVARD
COLLEGE
LIBRARY



Gift of the
THE AUTHOR





©

THE

NATURAL BOUNDARIES

OF

EMPIRES;

AND A

NEW VIEW OF COLONIZATION.

•

BY

JOHN FINCH, ESQ.

CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE LITERARY AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY
OF QUEBEC, AND OF THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETIES OF MONTREAL,
NEW YORK, NEW BRUNSWICK, DELAWARE, ETC.

LONDON:

LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, AND LONGMANS,
PATERNOSTER-ROW.

1844.

Int 3050.5

HARVARD
UNIVERSITY
LIBRARY

LONDON:
Printed by Manning and Mason, Ivy Lane, St. Paul's.

1
3
5
8
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
100

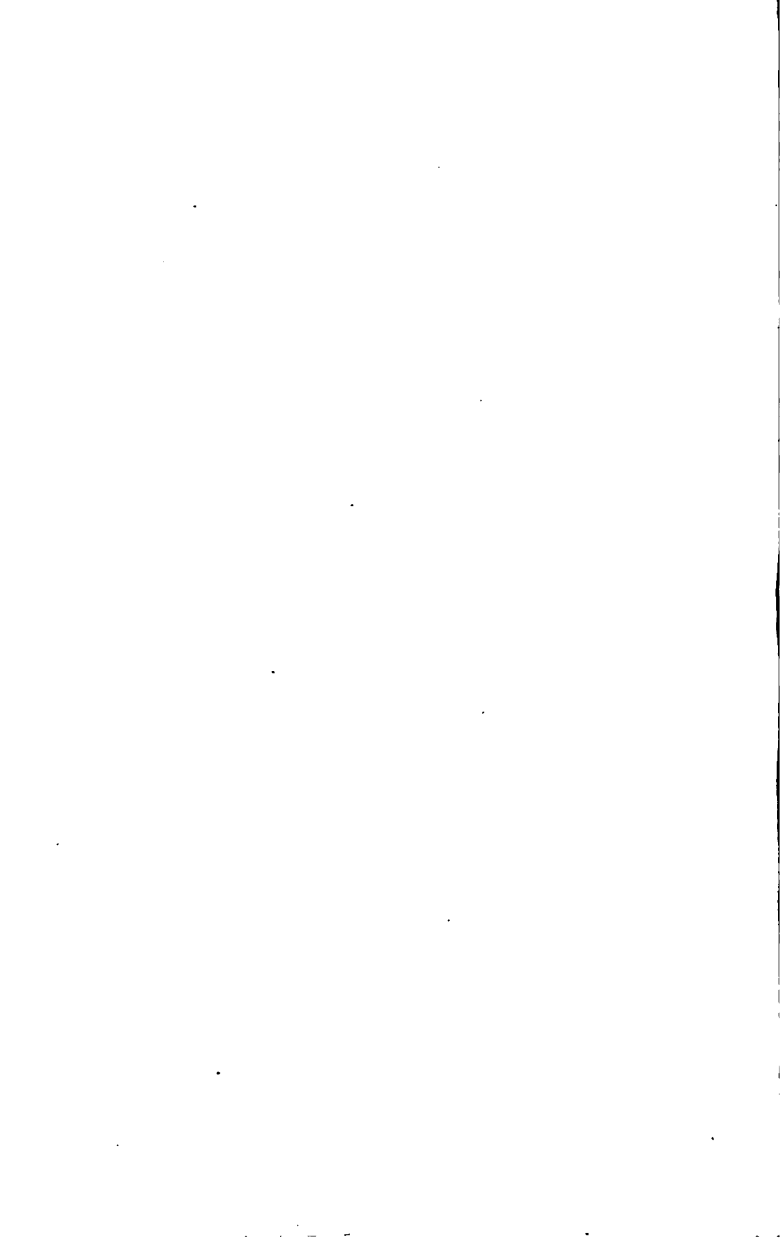
PREFACE.

IN entering upon a new and untried department of British literature, some allowance should be made for the difficulty of the attempt. There are in the English language many works relating to the history of particular countries, of individual sovereigns, and of distinct periods of time; such are those of Rapin, Hume, Smollett, Robertson, Mackintosh, Henry, Aikin, Alison, and others; but that which we may venture to call philosophical history has not yet attracted any attention. The French works of De Tocqueville, Cousin, and Guizot, have no parallel, or similar works, in the English language; and yet it would appear that that kind of history which applies itself to all nations, and to all circumstances, should possess more interest than the mere detail of historical events, however vital those may be to the people

immediately concerned in them. As to its importance, every person who reads, thinks, and reflects, must agree on the subject. Whoever has perused the pages of those truly noble British papers which give an account of the sufferings of large numbers of the English agricultural population, may perhaps find in this Essay a reason given for the depressed state in which a majority of them unfortunately remain. Some readers may consider that we have been too discursive; but the subject is one of such immense extent, that the difficulty we have felt has been to confine it within its present limits: thus it seemed very desirable to have devoted a chapter to British history, and to have shewn what have been really fortunate events, and those which have been the reverse; but we abstained from want of room. And the difficulties which attend the discussion of any subject frequently arise more from the want of a proper definition of terms, than from any real difference in the minds of readers and writers respecting any given proposition. Thus, in describing the effect of Governments on Boundaries, it seemed necessary to explain our definition of government, and its various kinds, previous to entering into its influ-

ence on human affairs. Others may consider the illustration by animals as too desultory; but it appears absolutely essential, in a work of this nature, to introduce some foreign machinery, if it is not too remote, in order to enliven and assist the detail of political events. In conclusion, the Author, in introducing a new subject to British thinkers and writers on the political and historical economy of nations, has merely to recommend it to abler pens to correct the mistakes and to supply the deficiencies of the present Essay.

London, October 10, 1844.



CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

	PAGE
Introduction—Historical Remarks'	1

II.

River Boundaries—Disadvantageous—A bad Military Line—Basins of Rivers—Law of Grotius respect- ing Rivers controverted	15
---	----

III.

Seas and Oceans as Boundaries	27
---	----

IV.

Lakes	39
-----------------	----

V.

Mountain Ranges—Physical Barrier—Influence on Opinion—Mountain Groups—Single Mountains	41
---	----

VI.

Forests	57
-------------------	----

VII.

Deserts	61
-------------------	----

VIII.

Natural Kingdoms or States, small and large— Advantages and Disadvantages	65
--	----

IX.

Influence of Geographical Shape on Boundaries . .	78
---	----

CHAPTER X.

	PAGE
Cause of Natural Boundaries	86

XI.

Imaginary, Uncertain, and Fortified Boundaries	95
--	----

XII.

On Governments—Monarchy—Plurarchy—Federal Government—Civilization—Influence of Govern- ments on Boundaries	106
--	-----

XIII.

Boundaries of Savage or Civilized Races of Men— Influence of Roads and Canals on Boundaries— Minor Divisions of a Country	149
---	-----

XIV.

Boundaries of United States of America	155
--	-----

XV.

On Wars and Conquests	167
---------------------------------	-----

XVI.

Boundaries of British Empire—Ionian Islands—Malta —Gibraltar—West Indies—India, etc.	188
---	-----

XVII.

On Colonization—Australia—Cape of Good Hope— Falkland Islands—New Zealand	234
--	-----

XVIII.

The Military Defence of Rivers	257
--	-----

THE
NATURAL BOUNDARIES
OF EMPIRES.

CHAPTER I.

HISTORICAL REMARKS.

It is of great importance to nations that desire to live in peace, that their territorial limits should be fixed and certain. When there is a state of doubt respecting the possessions of a private individual, it produces a state of excitement which is unfavourable to happiness: but with nations it is much more the case, for millions of persons are sometimes thrown into a state of uneasiness, anxiety, and war, on account of a very trivial circumstance relating to the boundary of their empire.

In this essay, an attempt is made to point out certain natural lines of demarcation between states, and to shew that, in the history of all nations,

there is a constant tendency to approach them. Like a pendulum vibrating freely in space, while, to a common observer, nothing can appear more irregular than its motion, the philosopher knows where it will finally rest: thus the boundaries of empires, which appear so fluctuating and irregular, have a certain limit to which they irresistibly tend. All the councils of statesmen, all the manœuvres of politicians, all the conflicts of armies, all the crimes, the contests, the energies of human political action, have this and no other final result. Let us, therefore, endeavour to ascertain for all nations the laws by which their political boundaries are governed.

The limits of empires are controlled by two causes—the physical geography of the soil, and the power of man: the first is durable, the last is variable; and thus in examining history we find that the first produces the most permanent effect.

The Turks and Persians have, in modern times, renewed the ancient contest between the Romans and Parthians, and have fought for many a century without gaining one square mile of territory.

The ancient Grecians fought for a thousand years, and their small republics, at the termination of the contest, retained their original boundaries.

England and France have amused themselves by wars, which may continue to the end of time, without joining under one sceptre the merry valleys of England and the vineyards of Burgundy. During the last eight hundred years of their political history, these nations have fought four hundred years, but the waves of the Atlantic ocean, and of the British Channel, still form the boundary between the two empires, as they did at the commencement of the combat.

Alexander, the warlike Macedonian, conquered the Grecian republics, subdued the Pythian Goddess, compelled Tyre to acknowledge his sway, and extended his dominion over Asia Minor, Egypt, Persia, and Bactria,—but he could not enlarge the political frontier of Macedon.

Buonaparte subdued continental Europe, but France is not more extensive.

Tamerlane with his irresistible armies overcame the nations of Asia, but it was not in his power to unite the fire-worshipers of Persia with the son of Confucius, nor could he join under one empire the shepherd of Tartary with the rice planter of India.

When these phantoms of universal empire perish, nations resume their ancient limits, con-

quer, exterminate, extinguish even the memory of their existence as a people, still the new kingdom will have the same limit as the old.

A nation subduing those by whom it is surrounded, resembles a river overflowing its bank, the flood gradually subsides, and the stream returns to its ancient channel.

The power of empires ebbs and flows like the tide; the savage tribes of Britain were easily defeated by the cohorts of Rome—at a later period their descendants, under an accomplished general, conquered the veteran army of France, led on by their brave Emperor.

“Nations melt

From power's high pinnacle, when they have felt
The sunshine for a while.”

The legions of Rome, the cavalry of Tartary, the peasants of Switzerland, the infantry of Spain, the yellow battalions of Sweden, the crossbowmen of England, and the cuirassiers of France, have in succession given law to Europe, and then retired to their native land.

The process of conquest generally commences when a nation becomes luxurious. They are invaded by a neighbouring tribe; some of the vanquished fall in battle, and their place is sup-

plied by the conqueror; the kingdom retains its ancient boundary, and has merely sustained a change of people, together with the havoc and distress which a state of war occasions.

When successive hordes of barbarians invaded the dominion of imperial Rome, did they unite the frozen region of the North with the olive garden of the South? When England was conquered successively by Roman, Saxon, Dane, and Norman, did they surround with one rampart, Italy, Saxony, Denmark, Normandy and England?

The decision of nature soon destroys the artificial arrangement of man.

To acquire a true knowledge of the history of nations, we must study the physical structure of the soil, for this is the leading feature, on which historical detail is nearly always dependent.

Mountains, rivers, seas, lakes, deserts, form natural divisions on the surface of the earth, which serve as boundaries to the several empires.

To impress this fact on the mind, read an account of the boundary of any nation of ancient or modern times. Let us peruse Cæsar's description of the limits of the Helvetii: "*Undique loci naturâ Helvetii continentur; unâ ex parte, flumine Rheno, latissimo atque altissimo, qui agrum Hel-*

vetium a Germanis dividit; alterâ, ex parte, monte Jura altissimo, qui est inter Sequanos et Helvetios; tertiâ, lacu Lemano et flumine Rhodano, qui provincium nostram ab Helvetiî dividit." — *Julius Cæsar's Commentary.*

"The Helvetians are surrounded on every side by the nature of the country; on one side, by the river Rhine, wide and deep, which separates Helvetia from Germany; on another, by the lofty mountain Jura, which is between the Sequani and Helvetians; and on the third, by the lake of Geneva and the river Rhone, which divide our province from the Helvetians."

Or examine a map of the kingdoms of the world, as they were arranged a thousand years ago, and one of the present time; you will find the great political divisions nearly alike.

In an historical chart, although the divisions do not correspond to the relative size of nations, they afford some guide as to their increase or decrease of dominion. We may there perceive how durable is the force of these barriers.

When we compare the duration of conquest with the existence of nations, we then view the decided effect of natural boundaries. When extensive conquests are made, these boundaries appear

to be extinct, but they still remain; although overpowered by force, they are never destroyed, and only wait a proper period to develop their power. It is fortunate for man that they exist, or the world would exhibit one general scene of tyranny. Never was a conqueror a friend to the best interests of man. Seldom was victory gained from motives of humanity.

The consul of Rome, after conquering Greece, declared it, for a single moment, free; but, after the proclamation to that effect had been read, he recollected himself, and pretended that the establishment of questors and lictors, and a few Roman legions, would contribute to the happiness of that country.

Of the various duties which devolve upon independent nations, there are two which are very difficult to perform. First, to preserve their independence when attacked. Second, to abstain from conquest when the opportunity is presented. In the performance of these duties the structure of the earth offers facility to the virtue and the valour of nations.

It is not in the contest between nations as on the varied table of the chess-board, where there is no natural defence, and a plain field of battle

lies between the friendly combatants. In the world, the natural barriers between nations restrain them, when prosperous, and inclined to invade their neighbours, and serve as a protecting shield to them in adverse fortune.

When victorious troops are poured into a country, they gradually coalesce with the original inhabitants; the scenes of nature impress them with irresistible force, and they soon begin to understand this sentiment.

The independence of nations should be the first law of the world.

The splendour of conquest always blinds us as to its permanent result.

The conquests of Sesostris were scarcely recognised beyond the march of his army.

Twenty times, according to the assertion of Maltè Brun, have the tribes of the elevated region of Asia sallied down on the natives of the plains, and subverted the thrones over the whole continent; but the political division of Asia at the present day is very similar to that of its first colonization.

When we read of the conquests of Alexander the Great, we are apt to imagine that such mighty achievements, such splendid victories, must have

continued for ever; on turning over the following page of history, we ascertain that his successor reigned only two years. Then came the struggle of nations to form separate States, which, after a war of thirty years in duration, was happily effected.

Conquerors, after traversing the earth, subduing nations, have often recognised the force of these natural boundaries, and have divided their empire among their sons according to these natural lines of demarcation.

Charlemagne, after uniting France, Italy, and Germany, under his temporary sway, established that division of his States which has remained to the present time.

Constantine the Great, perceiving the unwieldy extent of the empire which he governed, bequeathed his European, Asian, and African dominions, between his three sons.

Theodosius divided the same dominions, when they had been once more united, between Honorius and Arcadius.

Pepin, king of France, divided his empire between his sons, Charles and Carloman.

William the Conqueror, on his death-bed, bequeathed his English and Norman dominions as separate legacies to his sons.

Napoleon—the ambitious Napoleon!—perceived the force of this law. When victory had placed at his disposal many of the finest regions of Europe, he did not attempt, except in a few instances, to unite them to France; he placed his relations and friends on the vacant thrones, trusting to personal friendship and to political reasons for their assistance in war.

At other periods, how often has the funeral cry which arose from the tomb of the warrior king, been the signal for the dismemberment of his empire.

Tamerlane died, and the empire of the Tartars was extinguished.

Jenghiz Khan perished, and Hindoostan became free from his tyranny.

Harry the Fifth expired, and France recovered her fair and flourishing provinces.

Alexander died, and Persia, Egypt, and Asia Minor, resumed their independence.

Pyrrhus, the king of Epirus, deceased, and the vexed Grecians again breathed in freedom.

Victamaya died, and the princes of the Deccan recovered their native dominion.

Attila expired, and the power of the Huns was destroyed.

Aurungzebe breathed his last sigh, and the Indus and the Ganges rolled once more with freedom to the ocean.

Nor is it of much consequence by what titled nations hold possession of their foreign dominions,—by purchase or conquest, by fraud or force, by the arts of peace or war, by succession or alliance.

When foreign dominions are under the same yoke, nature proclaims their disunion.

Normandy was conferred on the brave Duke Rollo by the French king Charles; but when England was conquered, the union of the two states continued but a short time.

Nations fight for their amusement, their follies, or their crimes; and when, exhausted by repeated combat, they renew the bond of peace, they frequently retain all their original possessions. So often is this the case, that a peculiar Latin sentence has been framed to express its meaning, and the "*statu quo ante bellum*" is the foundation of the great majority of European, Asiatic, and American treaties of peace; and there can be little doubt that the same will be the case in Australia, when the natives are sufficiently numerous as to follow the example of older communities, and engage in constant wars.

During the wars of the French Revolution, Europe was in arms from the Pillars of Hercules to the Uralian Mountain, from Cape Lucy in the northern Hebridean Island to the Sea of Marmora on the Bosphorus shore.

The bayonets glittered in the sun—the swords were never sheathed in the scabbard—batteries of cannon were constantly employed in firing grape-shot and balls into hostile battalions, in breaching the walls of towns, cities, and forts, to gain admittance for a victorious foe, or celebrating victories by firing salvoes of joy.

Forty million of soldiers marched with the sound of music to the various battle-fields. Ten million of soldiers perished in combat, or in the hospitals. Every European monarch was dethroned, or held his seat by permission of the victor. Every capital was seized by a foreign conqueror. Turin surrendered—Madrid was conquered—Tarragona beheld the massacre of her citizens—Barcelona saw her strong forts and citadel seized by treachery—Pampeluna shared the same fate—Seville, the ancient capital of Andalusia, fell an easy prey to the victor—Sara-gossa, after a defence immortal in history, beheld her citizens buried beneath the ruins of their

houses and forts—the sunny climate of Valencia could not protect her from conquest—Lisbon was plundered—Amsterdam was captured with scarcely any resistance—Hanover yielded to her monarch's foe—the watery walls of Venice were no defence to her independence—the inhabitants of the proud cities of Milan, Mantua, Genoa, Florence, knelt in submission to their conqueror—Rome forgot her ancient fame, and was occupied by an enemy—Berne, Underwalden, Geneva, groaned beneath foreign despotic power—Brussels saw the enemy's legions encamped in her streets—Moscow was the scene of conflagration, and five hundred thousand human beings were deprived of their homes and their altars—Berlin, Warsaw, and Vienna, beheld foreign standards waving in triumph over their parks, their palaces, and their pavilions—Paris, which had sent her legions to all the other cities in Europe, twice saw her own streets in military occupation of her foes—a hundred various nations stained a thousand fields of battle with their blood.

When the philosopher inquires what was the result of so much tumult, of so many sieges, of so many battles, of so many wars, he is told that, at the concluding treaty, each monarch retained his original dominion, with a few trivial exceptions.

There must be some cause for such a result, and that cause we shall proceed to investigate; and in doing so we shall be convinced that the physical structure of the soil exercises great influence over the history of every country.

The barriers erected by nature between communities of men vary in strength; let us examine them in the following order:

CHAPTER II.

ON RIVERS.

THEIR DISADVANTAGES AS BOUNDARIES—A BAD MILITARY
LINE—BASINS OF RIVERS—LAW OF GROTIUS RESPECTING
RIVERS CONTROVERTED.

IN the first ages of man, a river is a true boundary, for it prevents the passage of armies: there is an ancient Scottish proverb, that Forth bridles the wild Highlandman. They are now used as a boundary, chiefly because they afford a definite line, about which there cannot be any dispute. Europe, Asia, Africa, America, present numerous examples.

The Rhine, in its course between Basle and Lauterburg, forms the boundary between France and Germany.

The Solway Frith and the Tweed constituted for many centuries the boundary line between England and Scotland.

The river Tornea now forms a barrier between Sweden and Russia.

The Po separates the Austrian possessions in Italy from the estates of the Roman See.

The Danube and the Save divide Hungary from the Othman European dominions.

The Elbe, in part of its course, forms the southern frontier of Denmark.

The river Minho separates the northern provinces of Portugal from the dominions of Spain.

The Tigris forms the boundary between the empires of Turkey and Persia.

The river Mississippi formerly separated the British possessions in North America from New Spain.

The Rio Colorada, in great part of its course, now constitutes the boundary between the United States and Texas.

The Río Norte divides the republic of Texas from the dominions of Mexico.

In the northern part of the same continent, the river Niagara, and the St. Lawrence in a portion of its course, form the boundary between the United States and the British Canadian provinces.

The river St. Croix interposes between New Brunswick and the United States.

A singular fact takes place in regard to rivers: a small stream is a better division between nations than a large river.

The Rubicon, and not the Po, was the boundary of ancient Rome.

The Pruth would not form a line of demarcation between Turkey and Russia, but there is a scanty population on its bank.

France has fought to obtain the boundary of the Rhine; she must now either advance to the mountains beyond, or retire to the next range of hills in her present territory.

The reason of this law is obvious. The fertile banks of large rivers are usually peopled by numerous tribes of men: the calm and tranquil surface of the river invites them to cross over; the interests of commerce keep up a continual intercourse; the river is easily passed, and both banks will speedily unite under one government. Never have the Ganges, the Nile, the Danube, or the Rhine, seen hostile nations with firm possession of their opposite shores.

The small stream which divides Spain and Portugal is a more lasting boundary than the Tagus would be if it flowed in the same direction.

“ Where Lusitania and her sister meet,
Deem ye what bounds the rival realms divide?
Or ere the jealous queens of nations greet,
Doth Tayo interpose her mighty tide?

Or dark Sierra's rise in craggy pride?
Or fence of art, like China's vasty wall?
No barrier wall! no river deep and wide!
No horrid crags! nor mountains dark and tall!
Rise like the rocks that part Hispania's land from Gaul.

"But there between a silver streamlet glides,
And scarce a name distinguisheth the brook,
Though rival kingdoms press its verdant sides."

There is no opinion more general and more erroneous, than that of a large river forming a true boundary to nations.

It is wrong to vex a peaceful river with armed garrisons upon its bank. It is no less wrong in a political point of view. Numerous forces will be stationed on the shores by either party, and collision must necessarily ensue.

They also afford so easy a communication, that numerous custom-officers must be engaged in active service, and the river, instead of favoring commerce, becomes an annoyance to both parties.

The Nile never formed a boundary, even in the intestine wars which have frequently desolated Egypt. Hostile armies sometimes encamped on opposite shores of the river, but the contest was always continued until one party was defeated. When two powers of nearly equal strength have been in Egypt at the same time, the line of

demarcation has generally been across the Nile; one possessing Upper, the other Lower Egypt.

The contest between the Emperor of Brazil and the Republic of Buenos Ayres arose from an erroneous opinion on the part of the former that the river La Plata was the true boundary.

Peru was formerly bounded on the south by a river. Yupanqui, sovereign of that country, sent his generals, with an army of forty thousand men, to subdue the countries to the south. They were opposed by an army of eighteen thousand warlike Chilian Indians, and three battles ensued on three successive days, commencing very early on each morning, and leaving off very late at night. Never did Chilian valour glow with more ardent fire, nor Peruvian courage shine with more resplendent light; for more than half the soldiers in each army were killed, and nearly all the rest were wounded. On the fourth day, those generals of the Inca who remained alive called a council of war, and resolved on being content with the river Maui as a boundary.

In ancient times, a contest took place between the Sicari and Albatians, respecting a river which separated those nations. Not being aware of the importance of preserving its channel, it had wan-

dered in the neighbouring fields, chosen a new path, and large sand-banks were formed. The possession of these was violently contested; one pleaded ancient jurisdiction, the other claimed them as the gift of the river. A furious war arose, and was only terminated by both parties being subdued by a neighbouring power, who allowed them to fight until they were exhausted by the struggle, and then overwhelmed them with a superior force.

The uncertainty of jurisdiction over the river Delaware has given rise to a collision of interests between the states of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, which may continue as long as the waters shall flow, unless happily terminated by treaty. Some newly formed islands in this river have never had any laws or jurisdiction, because it was uncertain to which State they belonged.

In support of the general fact assumed, we may adduce the following quotation: "New Jersey is separated from the two adjoining states of New York and Pennsylvania by rivers. However definite these may be as territorial limits, they operate by their facilities of navigation, rather as a bond of union, than as a division of the people in their vicinity from those of the adjoining States.

Hence the people of East and West Jersey have different views and feelings on almost every question of public interest that excites their attention."

The French are, apparently, partial to river boundaries. In the times of the revolution, they claimed the Po as a boundary towards Italy, and the whole course of the Rhine as a barrier against Germany.

A state is powerful if she possesses the whole extent of the basin from whence the waters flow to supply her rivers.

New York has great national strength, because she claims the sovereignty of the river Hudson, and nearly the whole country to the north on both sides, without any interference. Connecticut, in a similar manner, possesses the basin of her principal river for some distance.

England claims and exercises imperial sway over the basins of the Thames, the Severn, the Humber, the Trent, and the Wye.

Scotland is lord over the Clyde, the Tay, and the Forth.

France is undisputed sovereign over the basins of the Loire, the Seine, the Garonne, the Rhone, the Somne, and the Gironde.

Belgium is master of the Scheldt.

Prussia controls the inferior basins of the Oder and the Elbe.

Bavaria holds in her arms the upper basin of the Danube, while Austria keeps in subjection the central basin of the same river. The crescent of the Othmans still shines over the lower or inferior division.

The Pope of Rome, when he can find time from the contemplation of his heavenly mission, is the earthly sovereign over the immortal waves of the Tiber and Volumno.

Spain commands the basins of the Ebro, the Guadiana, and Guadalquivir, and the upper portion of the basins of the Tagus, the Douro, and Minho.

Portugal reigns over the lower basins of the Tagus, and Douro, and some minor streams.

Russia is arbitrary master over the Dwina, the Wolga, the Tanais, the Lena, the Irtish, the Oby, and a hundred minor rivers.

Persia has from time immemorial claimed a great portion of the basins of the Tigris and Euphrates.

India mourns for her Ganges and her Indus, which are held in subjection by a foreign power.

The reasoning of Grotius, who affirms in his *Treatise on the Law of Nations*, that a community can claim the entire sovereignty over a river which bounds their territory, and also over the whole of the bed, which it at any times covers, appears to be erroneous. He supposes the case of a nation landing in a newly-discovered country, and taking possession of it without any opposition; but not wishing to grasp, or not being able to occupy the whole of the territory, they content themselves with allowing a river to form their boundary on one side. Grotius asserts that as there are no other inhabitants, and they are the only possessors of the country, they may claim sovereignty over the whole of the stream. But let us suppose another nation to make a settlement, and take possession of the land left unoccupied on the other side of the river. Seeing a beautiful stream close to them, it would be impossible to prevent their making use of its waters; they would allow their cattle to drink in the river, they would fish in it, they would build boats, and sail upon the surface. And if the nation which claimed the sovereignty attempted to prevent these acts of ownership, it must give rise to war. The law of nations must be one that is natural, and founded

on the common sense and wants of mankind. It cannot be one that is impossible to be enforced. Nature proclaims that a people residing on the banks of a river will make use of its waters. The dictum of Grotius in this part of his treatise is therefore now usually departed from, and where a river constitutes a boundary between nations, instead of one nation, even though it held the prior occupation of the country claiming the entire sovereignty over the whole of the river, a line is supposed to be drawn in the centre of the channel. Each nation claims jurisdiction to this central line; the sovereignty of the river and its advantages are thus equally divided between the two countries, of which it forms the boundary.

Every nation has a right to exercise dominion over the rivers which are within its territorial jurisdiction. This may appear a self-evident proposition, but has been sometimes disputed.

Happy is the nation that possesses the whole course of the rivers that flow within her dominions, but it sometimes occurs that one nation owns the territory where a river passes to the ocean, while another is in possession of the country near the sources of the river. In this case the nation living in the interior has sometimes claimed a

right to navigate to the ocean, free from any impediment to its course. This is inadmissible for the following reasons:—

First, If a right of navigation is demanded, it must be exercised totally independent of any jurisdiction, for if any is submitted to, it is admitting the right of sovereignty. And however small the jurisdiction claimed, it might be followed by larger demands; the principle in both cases being the same.

Secondly, If a nation living in the interior has a right to navigate to the ocean, nations trading on the ocean would have the same right to demand a passage to the interior state.

Thirdly, If there is a right to navigate a river, the same claim might be extended to an intercourse by land. The wind sometimes agitates the surface of a river, in the winter season it may be impeded by ice. On the land, a constant intercourse might be maintained. This right must also be exercised free of jurisdiction.

Fourthly, If the interior nation had a right to pass by one road or river, it would have the same right to travel on all those which arose within its territory. Many nations, living near the coast, instead of having one frontier to guard, would

have several, extending in every direction in the interior. In these circumstances, how could its commercial or municipal laws be enforced? Hostile nations would be admitted into a country without let or hindrance. The safety of states would be endangered.

Austria might demand a passage through Turkey to the Black Sea.

Bavaria might demand a passage through Austria and Turkey.

The Swiss might navigate undisturbed the Rhine, the Rhone, the Danube, and the Po, which would in fact crown them sovereigns of Europe.

It is therefore for the general benefit of man that the complete sovereignty of nations should be recognised both over the land and water within their territorial dominion. When it is very important for a nation to possess the right of transit through a neighbouring State, it may generally be obtained by treaty. Nations, like individuals, are connected together by so many ties, that a right of passage, under certain modifications, could seldom be refused.

CHAPTER III.

SEAS AND OCEANS.

THE first step in the art of navigation forms an important epoch in the life of children in every country, in every clime, and among all classes of society. You may travel in many countries, and partake of many amusements; but never again will you experience the same thrill of rapture as when a child, with a gay troop of young companions, you sallied forth to a neighbouring common, to ascertain by actual experiment, whether the tale was true, that nutshells, when empty and placed on the water, would really float on the surface. The children have been at much trouble to collect these shells, for it is only on company days that nuts are placed as a desert upon the table, and they have therefore to wait some time before they can make the experiment on a large scale. At length the important day arrives, and when they place a whole flotilla of nutshells on the water, and find they do not sink, but float

gaily on the surface, such a shout of joy arises, as may be heard to the verge of the wood. Their joy is however of short duration, for a flock of geese to whom the pond of right belongs, at this instant, make their appearance, and sail among the fleet, and seeing some strange substances on the water begin to peck at them, and one, more mischievous than the rest, has even the audacity to flap with his wings and make such waves, that, before they even think of it, one-half the flotilla is sunk, and the rest are in imminent danger. The children are compelled in self-defence to rain a shower of stones at the enemy, and after a hard battle are enabled to rescue the remainder of the fleet.

The next advance in the art of navigation is when children begin to disdain the nutshells, because they are so small, and procure the large walnut-shells, and carefully separating them in two parts, and scooping out the interior, they make the most magnificent vessels that can be imagined. Many persons imagine that walnuts were created, because the nut is good to eat, but they are quite mistaken; they hang in profusion from the trees, because they exhibit the true model for the hull of a ship. If you examine attentively

the shell of a walnut, you perceive that one extremity is sharp, exhibiting all the qualities of a beautiful prow, while the other end expands with all the dignity and the proportions of a Dutch galliot. Then look at the water line, not receding inwards as in all the ships of war that were built for many centuries in the dock-yards of England and France, and the shape of which is now justly exploded, but bulging outwards, and thus affording a secure lodgment even on that unstable element water. Every schoolboy knows the vast cargo that a walnut-shell will carry before it will submerge. For many years large sums of money were expended to obtain the best model for ships of war; shipwrights, and mathematicians, and officers of all ranks and degrees, were employed in solving the problem; but nature here reveals the mystery, and nothing more is necessary than to copy them on a large scale. Who ever saw a walnut-shell with a square stern, or with a broken keel!

When the boy grows into a youth, and goes to school or college, the possession of a boat is essential to his happiness; it supplies to him the place of father and mother, of sister and brother, of kith, of country, and of kin. He has left his

father's hall, but his boat furnishes him with a home; he has left his paternal tree, but he looks up to his tapering mast with equal affection,—he looks upon the rudder as his father the beautiful white sail which adorns and impels his boat, is his mother—the trusty oar is his brother—and the faithful anchor, on which he relies in time of danger, is his dear sister, who never deserts him into whatever scrape he may happen to fall. He gallops and bounds over the summits of the waves as on the back of his fiery courser at home, the ripple of the waves presents to his ear the music of the piano; and when the keel of his boat grates on a sand-bank, it exactly resembles the discordant tone of a flute? He is never willingly absent, if he can help it; and the moment he is released from his daily task of Greek, Latin, and mathematics, he immediately runs to his boat to see whether it is safe. See what delightful excursions it affords, what charming scenery it enables him to visit, what vigorous exercise it impels him to take.

When the youth expands into the man, his love for navigation becomes useful to his country. As he cannot be happy unless he owns one or two vessels, he establishes himself as a merchant;

he sends his ships, loaded with the manufactures of his own country, to distant lands, and they return home loaded with cargoes of wine, of Mocha coffee, of tea, of oranges and pine-apples; the productions of every clime and every land are thus brought home, to be distributed to those able to purchase them. Happy, therefore, is the country whose boundary is the ocean.

It also contributes to the happiness of man in another point of view. The first sight of the ocean forms an important period in the life of the imagination of every man, for we have all of us two lives—one requires roast beef and the haunch for its sustenance; the other is perpetually travelling, sometimes it is riding side by side with Ivanhoe in the tournament, then it is walking with Robin Hood in the forest, next it is patting Rover on his back, and is this instant busy with the tresses of Julia's hair, and wondering whether the immortal goddess herself was so beautiful. He is not truly unfortunate who has seen the ocean, and he not truly blest, though possessed of every luxury of life, who has not yet beheld the magnificent sea. An Englishman who resides in the interior of the country, and is not able to visit the ocean or the sea once a year, always

expires of ennui, although the learned physicians who attend him give the disease a different name.

Nations living in the interior of a country, if it is not too remote, invariably conquer those who interpose between them and the ocean, which is so necessary to their happiness in many points of view. A narrow strip of territory is never allowed to remain independent between a nation and the ocean.

The kings of Mercia, the central State of the Saxons in England, made war in succession upon all the States which interposed between them and the various seas by which Britain is surrounded. They first conquered the East Angles, and compelled them to pay tribute, and they afterwards subdued the kingdom of Sussex. The Welsh princes were too strong in their mountains, and their conquest was therefore reserved to a future period in British history. In their attack upon the kingdom of Wessex, being routed with great slaughter, and the northern parts of the kingdom, comprising Northumberland and York, being conquered by Egbert, the union of the Anglo-Saxon tribes was finally and happily accomplished. All dominions held in defiance of this natural right invariably follow the law, that the nation living in the interior will force their way to the ocean.

Normandy, when it was held by the English, was a narrow district of country, which prevented the natives of the internal provinces of France from gaining access to the British Channel, except by passing through a foreign territory: perpetual war therefore took place between the two countries, until the French happily regained the province, which was so essential to their national happiness.

Portugal retains some extent of coast from Spain; but it extends sufficiently far into the interior to give it the requisite degree of population and political strength; and besides, Spain has access to the ocean on all the other points of her frontier, except the Pyrenees, so that the possession of Portugal is not so essential to her welfare. It is, however, easy to perceive that, if Spain had no other outlet to the ocean than through Portugal, her whole national strength would be exerted to obtain dominion over a State, the possession of which would be so essential to her prosperity.

Prussian Poland is a narrow district of country which interposes between the interior provinces of that kingdom, which once was Poland, but is now under the dominion of Russia and the ocean.

The possession of that district by Prussia is therefore very insecure: the nation living in the interior, whether Russian or Polish, will force its way to the ocean in spite of all opposition. Such an occupation of territory, in violation of all natural law, is merely temporary.

Cities, with a very small adjoining territory, are sometimes allowed to remain independent on the coast of an extensive kingdom, because, in fact, they do not prevent the general access of the natives to the coast, and therefore do not interfere with their well-being and happiness.

Marseilles for many centuries remained independent of the Gallic nations, by whose numerous tribes it was surrounded; but it was not able to extend its dominion either into the interior or along the coast.

Tyre was a city whose government was confined within her own walls. She was strong by nature, and situated on the shore of the Mediterranean sea; and notwithstanding the strength of the nations by whom she was surrounded, she remained free until her conquest by Alexander the Great of Macedon.

The conquest of the Dalmatian provinces and the occupation of Trieste were for centuries the

objects of Austrian policy, and very justly so, because they contribute very much to the prosperity of her subjects.

But while the ocean thus contributes so essentially to the happiness of many nations, to others it is the origin of terrible misfortunes. Nature has made no impervious coast; she intended that man should make use of the ocean. Some nations dread the water; the ocean is a boundary which they never attempt to pass; to others, alas! it presents a temptation to conquest. This produces the deplorable sight of countries the most distant in geographical position, the most varied in national origin, the most discordant in social and political opinion, being united under one government.

The facility with which naval empires are founded is a most striking circumstance in their formation, and is only equalled by the rapidity of their overthrow. The waves are so inconstant, they disdain to obey the same masters for any length of time. The proud billows, rolling with all their might, possess almost irresistible strength; they allow man occasionally to ride upon their surface, but when he endeavours a permanent conquest, they laugh at the vain attempt.

The example of the Portugese may be noticed. They first visited India as merchants, but they soon invaded it as conquerors, and the terror of their arms spread from Ganges to Mozambique. Their armies were brave, and their cities strong; whilst their allies appeared so extremely faithful, that the statesmen of Portugal considered their Indian empire placed on a strong and firm foundation. The appearance of the Hollanders with their fleets in the Indian Ocean soon changed the face of affairs; they did not take the trouble to assault every castle, to besiege every town, to invade every province, but they captured the ships by which those were supplied, and the foreign Portuguese empire fell. The God of the Hindoos once more smiled on the sacred Ganges. Fires of joy illumined every hill-top of Persia and Hindoostan, and the gloomy waves of the Jumnah, the Cauvery, and the Nerbuddah, shone with unaccustomed light.

This truth was proclaimed to every nation. The laws under which any people choose to remain are far dearer to them than the finest political institutions conferred by the sword of the conqueror.

Should, however, any one imagine, even during

a single moment of time, that the Dutch undertook their expeditions to India from motives of compassion to the unfortunate natives, they would be mistaken. They had warred with the Portuguese for many years in Europe, when hearing that some of that people were in India, they sailed there to kill and capture as many as they could.

“War,” said the great captain of his age, “war is the trade of barbarians. The whole art consists in assembling a force superior to your adversary.” This can be accomplished by a great naval power, which is thus enabled to seize, much to her own detriment, on various small isolated portions of the world, and on extensive kingdoms which have not yet arrived at their full power, or which have become imbecile and weak from age.

Happy therefore would it be for every nation, if the ocean would rise with storm and with tempest against ships of war, and tranquil seas and favouring gales were reserved for honest merchant ships and gaily-painted pleasure yachts. Then, when the land was infested by war, each one who was peaceably inclined might advance to the shore and embark in his yacht, with a

plentiful store of provisions and wine, sail about on the tranquil surface of the ocean, and return to the land when the war was over. Less tyranny would be practised, and the independence of nations would be much promoted.

CHAPTER IV.

LAKES.

“ Lands, intersected by a narrow frith
Abhor each other.”

LAKES vary in their power upon the boundary of a nation, according as in size and shape, they resemble a river or a sea.

Lake Champlain has already created a State, it will in time create an Empire.

The North American lakes form a good natural boundary between the United States and Canada. Nations vie with each other in humanity. Five times have the Americans, animated with the purest spirit of philanthropy, passed the lakes to free the Canadians from colonial bondage. Five times have the English, glowing with the sacred flame of compassion, passed the lakes, to free the Americans from the bondage of their double government. All these expeditions have been unsuccessful, and may all future expeditions of the two powers be attended with the same result.

Sufficient to every nation are the evils which they endure without being troubled with those of their neighbour. The Caspian Lake forms an important barrier, which protects the Circassians on their eastern flank.

The Black Sea or Lake forms a good natural boundary between the Emperor of Russia and the Sultan of the Ottomans.

The Lake of Constance separates the land of the Switzers from Suabia.

The Lake of Geneva divides Switzerland from Savoy.

CHAPTER V.

ON MOUNTAINS.

MOUNTAIN RANGES PRESENT A PHYSICAL BARRIER — INFLUENCE ON OPINIONS — MOUNTAINS IN GROUPS — SINGLE MOUNTAINS.

“ Mountains interposed
Make enemies of nations, which had else
Like kindred drops been moulded into one.”

MOUNTAINS are the true sovereigns over the earth, they permit man to survey them from a distance, they even allow him sometimes to ascend to their summit, or to pass over them, but they are invincible, and the real arbiters of the destiny of nations. They vary in power to restrain communities of men within proper limits, according to their breadth and altitude; but, on the whole surface of the earth, they form real and permanent barriers. An individual ascends a mountain; but he returns to dwell in the valley. The peasant seldom ascends the hill which overlooks his native plain. Of those who live within sight of the

Blue Mountain, not one in a thousand has ever visited its summit. These were ambitious natives of the plains, but even they could not establish a permanent residence. We travelled a hundred miles to place our hand upon the summit of the mountain; having done so, our curiosity was gratified, and we retired, leaving the mountain unscathed. Still does he nobly, proudly, rear his head towards the sky.

Mountains are, on several accounts, good boundaries between nations. Numerous bodies of troops cannot, without a great expense, be supported on their summit. Nations, to whom they serve as a barrier, are therefore content to place a few sentinels on the frontier. If mountains were always boundaries, wars would be less frequent; the difficulty of marching to combat would compel ambitious men to pause. Thus the armies of France have not so often crossed the Alps and the Pyrenees, in search of conquest, as they have invaded the valleys of the Rhine and the Netherlands.

The Andes form a natural barrier to the States on the Western Coast of South America. One of the most disastrous military expeditions ever recorded, was that under Gonzalez Pizarro, in which this circumstance was disregarded.

Mountains are therefore a good boundary between States, because they present a physical barrier, which it is difficult to pass, and also because, in the second place, they always separate distinct classes of opinion.

The natives on the opposite sides of a mountain range seldom agree in opinion.

This may be accounted for in the following manner: the sun never shines equally on the two sides of a mountain at the same time. A native of the north looks upon the mountain, and beholds it enveloped in shade. A native of the south beholds it resplendent with light, and all the landscape enlivened with the rays of the sun. How can two individuals who see the same object in such different points of view, ever think alike on any subject?

Again, the temperature of the air is always different. A native of the south, visiting the country to the north, shivers with cold, while all around him are gay, lively, and happy. How can people who feel so differently in the same climate, ever be friendly subjects under one government?

There is a shield placed on the summit of every mountain, one side is painted white, the other is painted black; the people on the opposite sides

look upon the same shield, but cannot agree as to its colour.

The effect of this has been perceived in the Councils of the United States of America. In Pennsylvania, we were informed by a member of the legislature, that the opinion of the members on many questions was known, from their residence on the east or west of the mountains.

The same fact is confirmed as respects Virginia, by the author of a publication which formerly attained some celebrity, and was entitled "Letters from the South." The mountain called the Blue Ridge forms not only the natural, but the political division of Virginia. That on the east is called Old Virginia; on the west, New Virginia. The natives of these several territories occasionally exhibit hostile feelings towards each other. All the large states, to the south of New York inclusive, have two distinct and separate states of local feeling and interest. The eastern and western sections of these States are continually at variance, and as the west is generally the most extensive as well as fruitful, it is gradually moving the seat of power further into the interior.

During a war with the Southern Indians, the Governor of the State of Tennessee issued an order

for the militia, who had marched to the scene of action, to serve six months. There is this difference between a regular army and the militia in all countries. Implicit obedience is the law of the first, but with the militia or volunteers, that side of the man which still remains a citizen, discusses the legality of the order received, before he allows the other side, which is a soldier, either to march or to fight. Without this excellent arrangement, the soldier rushing to battle might involve his comrade, the peaceable citizen, in extreme tribulation, anxiety, and fear. Accordingly the militia, who were in camp, assembled to give their opinion on the proclamation. One regiment considered the order to be legal, and were ready to obey it at the peril of their lives; the other considered it to be illegal, and refused obedience to its command.

On inquiry it was found, that all those who espoused one opinion, lived to the south of the mountain; those of the contrary opinion lived to the north. Here were individuals of the same State—whose education was very similar—the order was plain, concise, and free from ambiguity. The historian remarks that the mountains forming an extensive range in the centre of the State is

unfavourable to unity of sentiment amongst the Tennesseans. The same remark may be applied to every State, Province, Kingdom, and Empire of the World.

On viewing the map of Europe, we might suppose that ancient Scandinavia, from its compact figure, should form one kingdom. The Dofrafield mountain range, interposed between Norway and Sweden, present an insurmountable obstacle. Their present union will not continue. A Norwegian will drink wine with an Englishman, brandy with a Frenchman, coffee with a native of Hamburgh, hollands with a Dutchman, chocolate with a Spaniard, lemonade with an Italian, and sherbet with a Mahomedan, but he will not drink birch beer with a Swede.

Fears have been entertained that France and Spain would be united under one empire! Europe was in arms many years to prevent it! The Pyrenees have made it impossible.

The union of Russian and Siberia is dreaded! when Siberia possesses a large population, she will no longer be under the dominion of Russia, for the Uralian mountains are interposed.

The most philosophical treaty of peace in relation to boundaries ever recorded in history,

was that between the States of North Carolina and Tennessee. Their boundary being undetermined, they agreed that the highest ridge of the Appalachian chain should form the boundary line. Commissioners were appointed to take the altitude of the several ranges, and the highest being ascertained, both parties acquiesced in the result. In other parts of the world, rather than have made such a treaty, they would have covered every hill with wounded, and they would have filled every valley with slain.

The range of highlands between the New England States and Canada, is a more certain boundary than the St. Lawrence.

A small territory in New Jersey exemplifies the difference between rivers and mountains, as a boundary of nations. It consists of a tract of land about two or three miles wide, and nearly forty miles long. It forms the *ultima thule* of the state towards the north, and is situated between the Blue Mountain and the river Delaware. The natives of this section of country belong to New Jersey by political arrangement, but are completely excluded from it by the Blue Mountain, which is near a thousand feet high. The inhabitants of the other part of the State

would have been ignorant of their existence, but that a few years ago, they petitioned the legislature to open a road of communication with their fellow citizens to the south. All the trade of the district is carried on across the river, with Pennsylvania.

From the summit of the palace Alhambra, the stranger beholds in the distance, the Sierra Morena, a range of mountains bounding the Vega, and which formed for several centuries, the ancient barrier between Moslem Granada and the land of the Christians. From the same place he may also behold the Sierra Nevada, which separates Granada from Andalusia.

The Sierra de Aguaderas forms the boundary between Murcia and Granada.

The Guadarama range and the Samo Sierra formerly separated the kingdoms of Old and New Castile, and now form the division between those two provinces of Spain.

The range of the Sierra Caldeira formerly divided the small kingdom of Algarve from the State of Portugal, and now forms the barrier between the Portuguese provinces of Algarve and Alentejo.

When Louis the Fourteenth placed his grandson

on the throne of Spain, in the pride of his heart at the accomplishment of his ambitious desire, he exclaimed, "The Pyrenees no longer exist!" The monarch is dead, and lies quietly in his tomb, but the mountains are still alive; their summits form the lasting boundary between France and Spain.

The Cantabrian mountains separate the provinces of Biscay, the Asturias, and Gallicia, from the rest of Spain.

The Highlands and Lowlands of Scotland are separated by a real definite line.

The Cheviot Hills were for many centuries the recognised boundary between Scotland and England; they now perform the less arduous task of dividing the county of Northumberland from Roxburghshire.

It was Nature, and not human institutions, which traced the boundaries of ancient Greece. Thus the inhabitants of Attica were separated from Bœotia by a small mountain range. Sparta was divided from Messenia in a similar manner.

The Olonetz mountains constituted the boundary between the Russian and Swedish sovereignties for two or three centuries.

The Alpine ranges not only exercise a great influence over the limits of the United Swiss

Cantons, but many of the smaller territorial divisions between the separate Cantons are derived from the same source. Thus the Grisons are separated from the Four Cantons by a small mountain range.

A chain of the Alps is interposed between Berne and Valais. The former of these cantons is also divided from Uri by mountains.

Piedmont is separated from the Valais by a lesser range of Alps.

Bohemia is cradled in mountains; she sleeps as tranquilly within her mountain barrier, as a child within the arms of its mother; and they have performed the office of keeping her distinct and separate from most of the other German principalities. Thus she is separated from Bavaria by the Hercynian range; the Erzgebirge divide her from Saxony; and the Riesengebirge from Silesia: from Austria she is protected by the Sudetic chain, and the Carpathians serve as a frontier between her provinces and Moravia.

The Bannat of Transylvania is separated from Wallachia on the south, and Moldavia on the east, by a range of the Transylvanian Alps.

The Carpathian mountains formed the natural boundary between Hungary and Poland, during

the independent existence of those two kingdoms; they now form the frontier line between Hungary and Gallicia.

The range of Mount Atlas in Africa, which extends nearly one thousand miles, was formerly supposed by the ancients to support the heavens upon his shoulders. He has not only accomplished this perilous task with the most perfect ease and safety to himself, but he has also performed another enterprise scarcely less difficult, he has resisted the incursions of all the victorious nations who have, at various times, penetrated into the northern countries of Africa in search of conquests. The Carthaginians, the Romans, the Goths, the Arabs, the Turks, and the French, have all found their career of victory terminated at the foot of this terrific range. They now separate the kingdoms of Morocco, Fez, and Algiers, from the Sahara.

An extensive range of mountains, which bounds the valley of the Niger on the south, forms the limit of the various Negro sovereignties which flourish in that region.

When we visit Asia the same truth is apparent, and is written in everlasting characters on the soil of every country—mountains bound the conqueror.

The range of the Himalaya forms a barrier to Hindoostan on the north, and never has any conqueror, in ancient or modern times, united the countries on the north and south sides of this magnificent range beneath one yoke: even the ambition of England has been checked at the foot of this mountain.

The range of Sooliman bounds Hindoostan on the west, and separates her territory from Affghanistan and Beloochistan. When the English and Hindoos had, in defiance of all ordinary rules of policy, passed this barrier, the result was unfortunate to their brave and numerous armies. Never has any conqueror permanently united the two countries of Hindoostan and the country of the Affghans.

The chain of Mount Ararat now marks the frontier line between the Persian province of Azerbaijan and Russian Armenia. It formerly served as a barrier between Armenia and Persia.

The western chain of Mount Imaus forms an impassable barrier between Bocharia and Little Thibet.

“or Mount Imaus,
Whose snowy ridge the roving Tartar bounds.”

This range of mountains has at all times

exercised a most important influence over the political history of Asia.

The Beloor Tag mountains form the boundary between the two kingdoms of Bocharia.

The Bezeka range separates Mongolia from Independent Tartary.

The valleys of Arracan are separated from the empire of Burmah by a small mountain range.

The mountains of Aiagha, the ancient Zagrus, situated to the west of the salt lake of Ourmia, divide the dominions of Persia from Asiatic Turkey.

The strength of a country, or its capability of defence, exercises great influence over the limits of nations. In this view we may notice those mountains occurring in the interior of countries, which form natural fortresses, or which are capable of being regularly garrisoned.

The stern defence maintained by the people of Scotland against the invasions of the English, may be chiefly attributed to the power of their mountain fortresses.

Ireland was conquered with rapidity, because the people, though equally brave, had no natural protection, except marshes and morasses.

Once in every century the armies of France

pass the barrier of the Italian Alps, conquer Piedmont and Savoy, and declare them irrevocably united to the French empire, but the mountaineers soon achieve their independence. The standard of France does not seem to flourish, when it is planted in the valleys of Italy. The expeditions of Brennus, of Charlemagne, of Francis, of Louis, of Charles, and of Napoleon, into that country, have always, in the first instance, been attended with success, but they have ultimately terminated in defeat.

Where mountains are grouped together, with intervening valleys that are susceptible of cultivation, a different rule obtains as to their boundary; it will then be found not at the summit of the first chain, nor at its base, but extending into the surrounding country in every direction. The natives of these districts resemble the garrison of a fortress, who not only command the fortifications and the interior town, but also the resources of the country, to a distance of several miles. Thus the mountaineers of Switzerland are not content with the rugged summits, and the picturesque valleys of the Alps, but have conquered and retain in subjection, Neufchatel, La Pays de Valais, and the city and territory of Geneva.

The mountaineers of Caucasus compel the payment of tribute from their neighbours. The towns in their vicinity are fortified with gates of iron; but they knock so loud that they frighten the good citizens into perfect submission.

No individual could formerly reside within twenty miles of the mountains of Scotland, unless he would submit to contribution. The demand of the king at Holyrood might be evaded, but the kings of the Highlands it was impossible to escape.

The inhabitants of Biscay have preserved their independence during a period of more than a thousand years. They have no king, but allow the sovereign of Spain to add to his titles that of Lord of Biscay; he is compelled to swear to preserve their privileges under the oak of Guernica, and they raise their own taxes, and decide upon the number of men they will send to the general defence of the kingdom.

The Circassian has from time immemorial defended his national freedom against every invader, though surrounded by the powerful empires of Tartary, Persia, Turkey, and Russia. While the other Asiatic nations have been continually overrun by foreign conquerors, he has remained free.

The small principality of Wales, under her brave native princes, defended her national independence for several centuries against the superior power of England.

Where a mountain is isolated, and does not form part of an extensive chain, especially if surrounded by a large extent of level country, it does not separate different states of opinion, but rather forms a bond of union to people in the vicinity. Parties of pleasure are formed, they climb the summit of the mountain, they feast, dance, sing, and rejoice, the delightful prospect around, combined with the pleasures they enjoy, prevents any feeling of ill-will from arising towards any person within the sphere of their vision.

CHAPTER VI.

FORESTS.

" 'Tis merry, 'tis merry, in gay greene wood,
When the mavis and merle are singing,
And the deer runs by, and the hounds are in cry,
And the merry bells are ringing.

FORESTS should not perhaps be introduced in an essay on the Natural Boundaries of Empires; but as they have sometimes exercised great influence over nations, we may permit a few remarks concerning them.

In the infancy of man, the gloom of a forest often deters him from entering within its shade. The Hercynian Forest formerly divided many ancient tribes in Germany, and its influence is still perceptible in that country. The Black Forest in Suabia, which is a portion of it, proved nearly fatal to the French armies in the campaign of the year 1797, when they were commanded by Generals Jourdan and Moreau. The march of

the troops was embarrassed in the midst of the gloomy passes and defiles. One corps was completely defeated, and the other, after sustaining severe loss, was only rescued from certain destruction by a speedy retreat before the victorious Austrian army.

The thickets and morass of the Forest of Ardennes were a protection to the ancient kingdom of the Franks.

The division of many counties in England is derived from a similar source.

The empires of Hindoostan and Burmah are separated by extensive forests, through which the army of the latter were vainly attempting to make their way, to besiege Calcutta, when they were recalled by the mandate of their sovereign to the defence of their native country, on the arrival of the British expedition at Rangoon.

The province of Mazanderan in Persia, bordering on the Caspian Sea, is nearly isolated from the rest of the empire by the extensive forests with which it is surrounded.

Many Indian tribes, in various parts of America, formerly trusted to the forests by which they were concealed, as their surest defence against the attacks of their enemies; and the regular armies

of England and France were often repulsed by these hardy savages, when they encountered them in their native woods.

In the process of time, nations cut down the forests by which they were surrounded, and this is one reason why civilized nations have usually larger boundaries than those which are in a barbarous state.

The empire of Zunder Bund in India, is protected by an extensive forest, inhabited by a warlike race, who fight with such desperate valour that they have never been subdued. At the sight of these terrific warriors, the timid Hindoo utters a cry of despair, and even the Englishman runs away. They might easily take possession of the whole country; but being fond of a country life, they disdain to confine themselves in villages or towns. From the period of their earliest traditional history, they have preserved their wild independence under a republican form of government. There no individual lords it over his fellows; for they are too proud to bend and bow, and too magnanimous and too fond of liberty to set any one in authority over them. There, no monarch is allowed to levy heavy contributions on his subjects, and no president interposes his

veto on the acts of their legislative assemblies. While the historian praises their unconquerable spirit, which renders them a model to all nations, their enemies, unable to conquer, have recourse to a very common expedient,—they calumniate, and accuse them of making predatory expeditions over the neighbouring territory, and even denounce them as cannibals. As these brave people cannot speak the English language, at least not sufficiently well to be understood, we will undertake their defence. To the first accusation we reply, that it is an act of retributive justice. They plunder alike the Tartar, the Mongol, the Persian, the Briton, the Russian, who, in rapid succession, conquer Hindoostan, and govern that truly unfortunate people. And as to their being cannibals, they merely kill and eat their enemies!

CHAPTER VII.

DESERTS

FORM a permanent barrier to nations.

The ancient Egyptians, surrounded nearly on every side by deserts, endeavoured in vain to pass the boundary which Nature had interposed between them and the adjoining nations. They attempted the conquest of Palestine; and more than once, when they saw the Jewish chieftains led into captivity, they supposed their triumph complete, but were still unable to unite the two countries.

Two foreign kings who obtained possession of Egypt tried to establish their dominion over the desert of Africa by force. The result of the two expeditions was similar, although the immediate fate of those engaged in them was different.

Cambyzes, the Persian, commanded a numerous and flourishing army, but, after a few days march, they met with terrible enemies. They had to combat the sun, whose rays were too powerful,—to fight with thirst, and had no water,—the

the United States of America on the west. The political fate of nations residing in future times beyond this boundary, in that district called Oregon, will be fixed by their situation. It is not possible that the natives of the coast of the Pacific, if true sons of America, will ever send their representatives to a distance of three thousand miles, over mountains ten thousand feet high, and a desert three hundred miles wide, to ascertain the mode in which they are to be governed, or to inquire with what foreign nations they may cultivate the arts of peace or partake the luxury of war.

CHAPTER VIII.

ON NATURAL KINGDOMS OR STATES.

SMALL NATURAL KINGDOMS — THEIR ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES.

THE surface of the earth is thus separated into certain natural divisions, which may be called natural kingdoms.

Every island is a natural kingdom. Every part of the world, surrounded by strong natural boundaries, is a natural kingdom.

It is impossible to conquer one-half of these divisions. In waging war with them, you must complete a total conquest or return.

No army could conquer half the empire of China. The Tartars and Chinese once made a treaty of partition. Nature declared its execution to be impossible.

Nor could the plains of England be divided between two kings. Canute and Edmund drew an imaginary line through the centre of the island. The treaty could not be observed.

Whenever a nation occupies part of a natural kingdom, it must either advance or retire. The kingdom of Prussia must be rounded by new acquisitions, or she must recede from her present dominion bordering on the Rhine. This is the reason why the Prussian eagle holds a sword in each arm; the nation is constantly armed to defend her unjust acquisition of territory.

If we examine attentively the map of Europe, we perceive that Great Britain, France, Spain, Holland, Switzerland, Bavaria, Denmark, Sweden, Austria, are natural kingdoms.

Norway has always been in vassalage, because her population is scattered over an extensive territory.

Turkey, Asia Minor, and Egypt, are joined by the power of a fleet, as they were under the Greek emperors.

Persia has its ancient limits.

China has had her present territorial boundary during a space of more than two thousand years.

The Arabs conquered the world, but now cultivate the same quantity of sand that was originally given to their care.

Hindoostan is a natural empire, too weak to defend herself against unjust aggression.

America is arranged almost in natural divisions. It is probable that, at some future day, the New England States, throwing off the weight of the federal yoke, may once more become free. Thus, on the surface of the earth, man finds it impossible to change the decree of that Almighty Power whose will governs the Universe.

When natural kingdoms have a certain size, it is difficult to conquer them. Nothing but the fury of religious dissension could have subjected Bohemia, with her circular rampart of mountains, to a foreign power.

Small natural kingdoms in the vicinity of those which are larger, often lose their independence. Small islands are always subdued. No one could now unfurl the standard of empire on the island of Ithaca, or become king of the Fortunate Islands. The properties of the atmosphere must have changed, for it now refuses to support the pennon of a small potentate; or is it that, as the nations of the earth become more ancient, they become more wicked, and will not allow small empires to exist.

It has been attempted, but without success. Within the last forty years an individual established an empire on the island of Tristan de Cunha.

He sat upon his throne, raised his standard in the air, and a new State commenced its political existence. He was the only king upon the island, and the only subject, for he had no one to rule over but himself. As he was not troubled with a great variety of candidates for the office, he appointed himself general over all the forces of his empire; but he had only one soldier to command, and that was himself; and when he ordered the music to play, that he might be installed with proper solemnity into his new office, he was himself obliged to sound the trumpet and beat the drum. The laws which he established have not yet been promulgated to the world; but they must have been excellent, for they were never infringed, as he was not likely to break through regulations that were fixed by himself. If such an event had arisen, most important legal consequences must have occurred; a solitary one, as far as we know, in the annals of law, for he must have been his own accuser, his own witness, his own counsel, and his own judge. Whether he would have acted with strict impartiality in the execution of this unpleasant office, is one of those events which is left undetermined in the bosom of time, but he would probably have been too

indulgent. The fabled unanimity of kings, lords, and commons, that which in other nations is so difficult to accomplish, and which statesmen have devoted their whole lives to attain, was here finely exemplified, for all were comprised in his single person. Rumour relates that the only subject of discord was on the subject of money; for as king he wanted to raise as large an amount of tax as possible, but as a subject he did not wish to pay any. How it was finally arranged, historians have not related; but no sedition or public commotion was the result. He was of a pacific disposition, and set a fine example to all other potentates, for he declared himself at peace with all nations; but that was not sufficient. He should have formed an alliance, or sent a few puffin feathers, or a seal skin, the produce of his island, as a present to propitiate the favour of some neighbouring power. For want of this precaution, the crew of the first merchant-vessel which sailed that way deposed the sovereign, and put an end to his dominion.

We see this rule exemplified in the history of Great Britain. The British Isles contain seven natural kingdoms. Wars took place among the Saxon monarchs during four hundred years, until

the valleys of England were united under one king. She then united to herself the smaller natural divisions by which she is surrounded, in the order of their respective strength. Central England now governs the kingdoms of Ireland, Wales, Scotland, the islands Medina, Mona, Man.

France has conquered the smaller provinces of Navarre, Franche Compté, Lorraine, and the islands Rhè, Oleron, Belleisle, Nermontier, Corsica.

Spain has annexed to her dominion the islands Majorca, Minorca, Ivica.

Small natural kingdoms should, in general, be in the possession or under the control of the nation in their vicinity, in preference to belonging to a nation at a distance; but this rule is often violated, in consequence of the facility afforded by the ocean for the passage of troops belonging to any power which has the mastery on the ocean.

Thus the King of Denmark possessed the sovereignty of the Orkney Islands until a very late period in the fourteenth century, although from their position they appear more naturally to fall under the dominion of Scotland.

England retains dominion over the Channel

Islands of Guernsey and Jersey, although they belong of right to France.

Portugal has seized possession of the Azores, and many of the European nations possess islands in the West Indies, from which they will only be expelled when the nations upon the continent of America are strong enough to enforce their natural rights.

The powerful empire of Austria has subdued the smaller kingdoms of Hungary, Moravia, and Bohemia, by which she is surrounded.

China has extended her empire over the islands of Hainan, Chusan, Formosa, and the group of Loochow.

Florida is another example. The language of the American negotiator sounded harshly to the Monarch of Spain, when he asserted that a small territorial division like Florida could not remain, either as a colony or independent, in the immediate vicinity of the United States; but the sentiment was perfectly accordant to facts which have occurred in the history of all times, of all nations, and of all political morality.

The powerful State of New York comprises within her dominion Staten Island and Nassau. The first would more properly come within the

limit of New Jersey. The latter should form an independent state, whose people, devoted to their farms, to hunting, and fishing, might exclude all commerce from their shore.

Man in a small natural kingdom seldom possesses his full political rights. It is scarcely possible he should rise to an equality of privilege with those who reside in the central or larger division of territory under the same sovereign. The noble of Castile considers himself more noble than those who derive their title from any other province in Spain.

A native of the centre of France is esteemed superior to those on the borders of the kingdom, and in former reigns paid a smaller amount of tax.

The form of government in the central nation makes no difference in the suffering of the dependencies. The native of the Pays de Vaud suffered as much under the Swiss Canton, as the Greek beneath the government of the Turk. The oppression under which Ireland groans is more owing to her size and position, than to any innate love in the people of England for misrule, though some may have supposed the latter to be the case.

The oppression under which the natives of

small natural divisions of the earth labour, is great; and this arises not so much from the taxes they are compelled to pay, as the insult which is offered to their understanding in asserting that they cannot govern themselves. For although it may not always happen that a nation governs itself better than it can be governed by others, it always believes it can. And the chance of political happiness is certainly greater to that nation which governs itself, than to the one which is under the dominion of a foreign power.

Every nation that possesses colonies offers as an excuse the great advantages they confer by governing them. Even the Sublime Porte considered the government which he conferred upon the Grecians a great blessing, for which he demanded every para their purses could supply, and, in addition, expected to receive their most unbounded thanks.

This reproach can scarcely with justice be applied to the conduct of England; for, in the majority of her colonies, she carefully leads the people in the bright path of constitutional freedom. The only difficulty that has ever arisen between Great Britain and her colonies, has been from the circumstance that she never thinks their

education complete; they, like all the rest of mankind, wish to be free as soon as the light of heaven has visited their eyes.

An exception occurs to the rule of large empires absorbing smaller ones in their vicinity, when it happens that a small kingdom is placed between two powers of superior strength which are unable to agree which shall possess it. Thus Armenia preserved its independence for several centuries, not so much by its actual strength, as because the mighty empires of Rome and Persia could not agree which should claim the dominion.

Savoy in a similar manner preserves its independence, from its situation between Austria and France.

There are some advantages to a native of these smaller divisions; for his interest is identified in some degree with the larger empire of which he constitutes a part. They deprive him of political rights, but they fight his battles on a magnificent scale.

In the present state of the world, a small community must receive protection from those which are great and powerful. This may be exemplified by the following supposed case. Don, one of the smaller Hebridean Islands, contains five male

persons. Let us suppose they formed an empire which had no political connexion with any other upon earth. An islander, disdaining the limit of his rocky home, and wishing to see the world, shall travel; and as he is the creature of our imagination, and is setting out alone and unfriended in this terrible world of ours, we will endow him with the two best qualities of man—courage and generosity. He shall take with him his sword to fight his way over the Continent, and a few crowns to give to the poor. He lands in France. The authorities of that country, informed of his arrival, and alarmed at the report of his valour, send a number of soldiers, who surprise him at night when asleep, take from him his sword and his money, and subject him to grievous imprisonment; acting in this respect quite contrary to the usual politeness and urbanity with which that gallant and amiable people hail the arrival of strangers. Escaping from prison, he would return home and call his countrymen to arms, which, from their scanty resources, would be a very difficult task. With much exertion they might procure an old rusty musket, half a broadsword, hacked with frequent use, two fish-spears, one bow and arrow, and each might provide himself

with a small club, very unlike that instrument of fun and of mischief that is wielded by a native of Emerald Isle. For a standard they would use part of a ragged sail, bleached and torn by the dashing of the waves, and a perforated conch-shell might serve as an instrument of music, and animate their courage for the combat. After a declaration of war against their enemy, according to the rules of chivalry and good faith which ought always to be observed between nations, they would equip their largest fishing-boat, and sail to the coast of France. It is evident that when they attempted the conquest of that powerful kingdom, they would be unable to succeed; they could neither obtain redress for injury received, nor gratify their laudable spirit of revenge. In the most favorable circumstances, the utmost they would be able to accomplish would be to capture a French fishing-boat, and put the crew to death.

Mark the contrast. Placed beneath the standard of British empire, should any wrong be done to this individual, a hundred ships of war would sail, and ten thousand men would march, to avenge his quarrel.

The natives of the central district always pay

a large amount of contributions and taxes of various kinds, merely for the pleasure of keeping so many dependencies in subjection. The extravagant sums they pay, which are usually expended in war, may be of some advantage to the colonies.

CHAPTER IX.

INFLUENCE OF GEOGRAPHICAL SHAPE ON THE BOUNDARY OF AN EMPIRE—PENINSULAS.

NAPOLEON, Emperor of France and Italy, and Protector of the Swiss Confederacy, observed the difficulty which arose in combining Italy into one State. He said, that if the northern extremity had been placed by nature between Genoa, Sardinia and Rome, Italy would have made a strong empire; but in its present shape he was unable to accomplish their union.

The gigantic inhabitant of the Castle of Otranto, glorying in his might, his majesty, and his strength, and wandering about the halls of his magnificent castle, feels no common interest with the puny native of Turin or Venice.

The northern shore of Africa, extending from the Atlantic ocean to the border of Egypt, bounded on the north by the Mediterranean sea, on the south by the chain of Mount Atlas, is another instance of a country whose destiny is fixed by

its shape. It could not be united under one government, except by a superior naval power situated in those seas. This was accomplished—

First, by the Carthaginians;

Second, by the Romans;

Third, by the Saracens.

In the intervening periods it has always presented small isolated sovereignties.

The western coast of South America is a narrow district of country, extending between the Andes and the Pacific ocean. It resembles in shape the northern coast of Africa, and cannot be formed into one empire. The genius of Bolivar was not able to unite the destiny of Peru and Colombia.

There are three valleys, in distinct continents, which have had a similar historical fate, from the earliest period of traditional information respecting them to the time of their present occupation. Let us compare the histories of the valleys of the Danube, the Nile, and the Indus.

The central valley of Europe, bordering on the Danube, presents a district of country of great length in proportion to its breadth, and never has any conqueror, in ancient or modern times, been able to combine it under one government. Attila, the only conqueror who ever swept across

its surface like an avalanche, did not attempt a permanent occupation of the country; nor would it have been successful even if he had tried the experiment. The Romans of the early empire under Trajan conquered as far as the Carpathian mountains, but never attempted the subjugation of the inferior portion of territory bordering on the Black Sea. During the last twelve centuries this valley presents to us the spectacle of three nations, occupying the superior, central, and inferior divisions, making constant attempts to seize on each others dominions, but never able to succeed in the enterprise. The Turks, possessing the lower valley, have, under the command of their warlike emperors, despatched numerous armies to seize upon the central valley of Austria and Hungary, and have renewed their expeditions century after century without success. The great battle-field of Europe against the Othmans was upon this ground. The Austrians with much difficulty have retained possession of the disputed territory, but have never been able to dispossess the Turks of the inferior valley. We might suppose that with such a desperate enemy in their rear, with such a pertinacious foe to encounter at any time when they wished to engage in war, the Austrians

might have remained content; but such has not been the case. Like every other nation, they wish to seize upon as much dominion as they possibly can, and therefore, during the intervals of their wars with the Turks, they have always directed their efforts to dispossess the Bavarians of the upper portion of the valley of the Danube. Four times have they driven the monarchs of that country from their throne; but as often, by the assistance of allies, and the goodwill of their own subjects, they have been reinstated in their dominions. The sovereigns of Bavaria—for as possessing the power of making war they must be considered in that light—have also made various incursions on the central valley, but never with any permanent success. The geographical shape of the valley of the Danube seems to mark it out as the seat of three empires.

In a similar manner the valley of the Nile seems divided by nature; and for a period of more than two thousand years, three distinct empires, Abyssinia, Nubia, and Egypt, have claimed and exercised dominion over the valley of the Nile. Never has any conqueror united the whole valley beneath his colossal footsteps. Sesostris conquered Nubia, but was unable to

penetrate into Abyssinia. At an earlier period of history, if we can truly decipher the Egyptian manuscripts and their monumental tablets, the Nubians had descended from the central valley to seize upon the inferior basin of the Nile, and had occupied the territory for some time. Latterly, the Pacha of Egypt sent an army, which has made a temporary seizure of Nubia and Dongola. The Abyssinians, content with their mountainous territory on the upper branches of the river, seem generally to have been so much occupied with their internal wars, as not to have interfered much with their Nubian and Egyptian brothers; or perhaps the difficulties of the country between Nubia and Abyssinia may be so great, as to have prevented their sending armies in that direction.

The Indus, the father of the Hindoos, as the Ganges is their mother, has also from time immemorial, like the Danube and the Nile, seen three empires upon its bank. Affghanistan, the Seik territory, and Scinde, represent Bavaria, Austria, and Turkey, in Europe. Never has any conqueror united the whole valley under his sway. The Macedonian phalanx conquered the upper and central valley, and made a temporary excursion to the mouth of the river; but not being

pleased with a barren conquest so far from their native dominion, they wisely abandoned it to the rightful owners, the natives of the country, and compelled their monarch to return. The legions of Aurungzebe conquered the lower and central valleys of the Indus, but met with such an obstinate resistance in the passes of the Affghan territory, that they were compelled to retreat. The English armies have conquered Scinde, and their next acquisition may probably be the central valley, the Seik territory; but the expense of these conquests, made in violation of all ordinary rules of justice, is so much greater than any possible benefit that can be derived from their possession, that it will compel their final abandonment: the Indus will then once more be gratified with his native monarchs.

The central valley of Africa, bordering on the Niger, bounded by the mountains of Kong and the desert of Zahara, is inhabited by a race of unambitious Negroes. They are content with the luxuries of palm-wine, and rice, and maize, and dance every evening to the gay sound of instrumental music. No conqueror has ever united these tribes under one dominion. The difficulty of geographical discoveries in Africa has arisen

from this cause; for the chiefs are very rapacious, and the traveller incurs the risk of losing his life and property from forty thieves, each invested with sovereign power and separate dominion.

When a peninsula affords room for a powerful nation, it should be under one government. We have however given one or two instances, in the preceding part of this essay, which prove them not exempt from those general laws which influence territories of a different shape. Thus the mountain range between Norway and Sweden has prevented the union of that peninsula; and the extreme length of Italy has operated in a similar way. The people residing near the coast of a peninsula have frequently more communication with a foreign country than with the opposite shore of their own country, yet their happiness is promoted when they are under one government. They have then no domestic enemy to dread, and their energies, in case of war, can be directed against their exterior foes.

The United States of America afford a sufficient number of instances to exemplify this part of the science of boundaries. .

New Jersey, united under one government, is divided from Pennsylvania and New York by rivers.

The next peninsula to the south is divided between Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia. The natives live under three distinct systems of law. Some may suppose this not of much consequence; but the natives near the southern cape, which is unhealthy during the autumnal season, resort at that period of the year to the north. The variance of law therefore becomes a practical disadvantage to them. Delaware should therefore be enlarged, and should comprehend the whole peninsula. But how Maryland is to be compensated for the loss of her territory, we cannot possibly imagine.

The empire of a peninsula should not exceed its natural limit. To govern one large peninsula well is as much labour as any people should be expected to perform. The third territorial division of this shape in the United States, is Florida. Its boundary to the west is too extensive, and should not have passed the river Apalachicola. Alabama would then have an extent of sea-coast proportional to her interior provinces, and Florida, being rendered more compact, would have a better chance of good government. Michigan presents a favorable specimen of territorial division; instead of an artificial line between her dominion and the continent, a small river might have been preferable.

CHAPTER X.

ON THE CAUSE OF NATURAL BOUNDARIES—OBJECTIONS TO THEORY CONSIDERED.

IN Upper Lusatia, in Germany, is a tribe of people, called Wends, descended from the good Saxons who resisted with such true valour the armies of Charlemagne. They dress in the skins of sheep, and dwell in tents. They are perfectly happy, for they lead a pastoral life, and cordially pity those unfortunate people who are compelled to reside in towns. Towns! where Mother Earth is carefully hidden from view by a heavy pavement of brick or of stone; where the atmosphere is polluted by a thousand vitious exhalations, and where sleep, silence and solitude are unknown.

In the midst of Christian Europe they retain a solemn Pagan rite, and a grove of majestic oak trees, near the centre of their territory, is their object of religious adoration. They were formerly under the government of the Elector of Saxony, who allowed them to pursue their own course without interference, having perceived the folly

of any attempt to control them. In the exchange of territory which took place in Europe during the year 1815, they were transferred, along with some other Saxon subjects, to the jurisdiction of Prussia. The monarch of that country, when informed of the circumstance, issued an immediate order that they should pay a tax and contribution, and attend Christian worship. An officer was appointed to execute the decree.

It was soon discovered that, unless they were caught and chained to the benches, it was impossible to procure their attendance in the cathedral of Luchaw. Two companies of infantry were then detached to cut down the sacred grove; but the tribe threatened destruction to all who engaged in the attempt. The commissioner of Prussia, wishing to avoid bloodshed in a newly acquired territory, desisted from this part of the enterprise.

The project of converting them forcibly to Christianity having failed, it was thought highly desirable they should pay tribute, and a large sum was demanded. The chiefs of the tribe replied, that money was totally unknown among them; that flocks of sheep and herds of cattle were the only things they possessed, and they could not, with any convenience to themselves,

part with any of them. They said, that if the King was hungry, and came that way, they would kill a lamb and roast it for his dinner; but they resolutely refused to pay any tax, and immediately assembled in arms to defend their property. The Prussian officer, finding he could do nothing with this inexorable race, was obliged to leave them in possession of their ancient freedom.

Like this tribe, the people of every country have certain habits, customs, feelings, opinions, and prejudices, by which they are distinguished from other nations. These customs are so powerful, that it is impossible to eradicate them; nor would it be desirable.

As medals are more valued for the variety of their impression, so nations present a more pleasing aspect from the variety of their customs, the difference of their opinions, and the distinct character of their political institutions.

“The shuddering tenant of the Frigid Zone
Boldly proclaims the happiest spot his own;
Extols the treasures of his stormy seas,
And his long nights of revelry and ease.
The naked Negro, panting at the Line,
Boasts of his golden sands and palmy wine;
Basks in the glare, or stems the tepid wave,
And thanks his gods for all the wealth they gave.
Such is the patriot's boast, where'er he roam,
His first, best country, ever is, at home.”

This circumstance contributes much to the comfort and happiness of the human race; each nation considers its own law, custom, and institution—soil, climate, and provision—habit, manner, and government,—as far superior to all others. There is one thing which every nation adores, and that is itself; each nation believes itself the most free, the most wise, the most brave, the most every thing.

The praise and the superiority of his native land is the pleasing theme of every orator in every country. He who assures his audience they are the best and most enlightened people on the face of the earth, will always receive abundant applause. Were it otherwise, it would shew a great want of proper feeling; for ingratitude is one of the worst vices that can be charged against individuals; but the man who is grateful for kindness conferred on him, possesses many other good qualities. An orator and his audience thus mutually delighted with each other, present a very pleasing spectacle.

Frequently a community considers its own law, government, and religion, so excellent, it desires to enforce them on other nations. Hence arises one cause of war.

The Peruvian, believing the religious adoration of the sun would contribute to the happiness of the surrounding nations, subdued many of them on that account.

The conquests of the followers of Mahomet had their origin in a similar cause.

The Athenian, considering that man could not be happy unless he enjoyed a democratic form of government, conferred it upon all whom he could subdue, and frequently went to war for the express purpose of extending his political institutions over the adjoining States. The people in their vicinity, knowing the fate which awaited them if they were subdued, made a most desperate resistance.

The Spartan supposed happiness to be inseparable from a monarchy, and overthrew the former whenever he had the power.

The constant wars between England and France have chiefly arisen from the variance of national custom, aided by local situation.

It is possible that, in some of these instances, ambition was the ruling cause, and the reason assigned merely an excuse.

If, however, a difference of habits and manners has been sometimes a source of war between

nations, it is the great cause both of their independence and of their recovering freedom, after having been enslaved. That portion of the human race who exercise sovereign power in every country (whether chosen by the people themselves, or permitted to rule by their tacit consent), must govern nearly in accordance with the spirit and feeling of the nation over whom they are placed. But in an empire containing several distinct nations under its sway, the government cannot pay sufficient deference to their several opinions and prejudices. Hence arises a constant struggle on the part of subject nations, until they acquire liberty.

This accounts for the short duration of what are termed Universal Empires. Trampling on the common right of mankind, they are by common consent overthrown. Hear you that shout! 'tis when some tyrant falls, whose armed battalions have destroyed the independence of several distinct nations, or some Congress is dissolved, which held distant and dissimilar States beneath one common thrall.

As when snow falls in a country, and conceals the ancient landmark—field, valley, and upland, are hidden from the sight—the farmer is unable to distinguish his own possessions; but when

spring returns, the snow melts, and each views again his own sacred land. Thus nations are seldom able to effect any permanent change in natural boundaries! They believe their conquests to be eternal—the voice of history proclaims them to be merely temporary.

To form a permanent empire, there must be some common feeling to unite the people under its sway; as all governments are founded, more or less remotely, on the opinions of the people where they are established.

It may be asserted that among nations where the people travel a great deal, it may change their feelings so much, as to operate on many of the reasons assigned.

Let us consider the following circumstances:—The number of people who leave their parent State is comparatively few. The farmers, who constitute the great mass of every nation, do not travel far from their homes. The manufacturers are nearly equally stationary. A few professional men, merchants, and legislators, and some rich men of all classes, occasionally wander from their home in search of transitory happiness, but this seldom produces a permanent change of opinion.

When an individual passes to another State to reside there, his opinions gradually change, and he acquires insensibly those of the country where he is situated. It is not possible to breathe the air of a village, town, or city, without at the same time imbibing some of the local opinions, which form a species of atmosphere for each particular place. It is well this is the case, for an individual cannot be happy unless he partakes the feelings of those by whom he is surrounded. If they mourn, he should mourn—if they rejoice, he should rejoice.

Ancient conquerors, perceiving the force of this local attachment, and that it was unfavorable to their views, frequently removed all the people of a country to a distant region, and replaced them by their own native subjects.

Mithridates performed this on a very extensive scale. The Cappadocian was removed to the bank of Euphrates, and the Grecian of Ionia was forced to the shore of the Caspian Sea.

Peter the Great removed thousands of Lithuanians to an interior province of Russia, and their place was supplied by a horde of bearded Muscovites. The same policy has been pursued in the recent conquest of Poland.

Charlemagne removed whole colonies of the Saxons from their native home on the Elbe and the Saale, and planted them in Belgium, while their place was supplied by his native French subjects.

When Edward the Third conquered Calais, he dismissed from the town the whole of the French inhabitants, and replaced them by an English colony, on whom were conferred the houses of the unfortunate Frenchmen.

In all these instances, no political effect was produced equal to the misery endured by the unfortunate exiles.

The empire of Rome may be cited as an instance against this theory, but, on examination, it will be found to give it support. It required all the ferocity of the Romans, aided by their naval power, and their permanent national council, to subdue the nations around; on the decline of their high fortune, their empire was broken into its original parts.

CHAPTER XI.

ON IMAGINARY, UNCERTAIN, AND FORTIFIED BOUNDARIES.

THERE is a superior order of beings upon earth possessed of great power, for they paint the most common occurrences of life with the magic pencil of fancy, and instruct the sober judgment of man by appealing to his imagination. These poets say that in some former time the world was peopled by a happy, peaceful race, to whom war was unknown, and for whom conquest had no charm. Should such a period of time again return, and that race of people revisit the earth, from which they have been a very long time absent, we might then advise a different rule for the boundary of empires. Nothing more would be necessary than to divide the surface of the world into squares of nearly equal size, and then place a nation in each. Or if they were fond of mathematical studies, which is not very probable, a variety of geometrical figures might be made, and a choice allowed to the several communities. One nation might prefer to live in a square, another in

a circle, and a third in a pentagon, a fourth might prefer a right angle parallelogram like Massachusetts, and a fifth might choose its residence in an acute angle rhomb like Tennessee.

Instead of fortresses mounted with cannon, the border of a nation might be traced by lines of rose-trees ; instead of garrisons, breathing defiance and threatening death to all who even looked at them, the hyacinth and lily might point with their delicate flowers to the separate estates of nations. Each would diligently cultivate the part allotted to them, and no one doing another any harm, all would do well.

But the nations which at present inhabit the earth always attack their neighbours, and endeavour to wrest from them their possessions. They are perpetually employed, either resisting the strong or oppressing the weak, and it is scarcely necessary to add that the latter is their more favourite employment. A species of instinct, that we cannot too much detest, abhor, and repudiate, induces them to attack those who are weaker than themselves.

Thus something more is necessary to restrain the ambition of man than a mere artificial line, even though it should be ornamented with flowers.

Some powerful obstacle is required, to control the love of conquest and the love of plunder, which the human race in their collective capacity always possess. It has been ascertained by experience, that nothing restrains a nation so effectually within proper bounds, as the difficulty or impossibility of passing beyond them. You might as well attempt to stop the advance of the ocean by a line drawn upon the sand, as to keep nations within certain limits by a line drawn upon the surface of their territory. If an individual is separated from us by a chain of mountains, a desert, or the ocean, we can understand why he may desire to live under a different system of law and form of government; or the danger of attempting to subdue him, takes away the desire. But if his possessions are separated from ours by mere imaginary lines, our ambition is easily excited. It is true that by their means a nation may be formed of a very compact shape, and that constitutes one great element of national strength, but not sufficient to counterbalance their various evils and disadvantages; for as these artificial lines possess no inherent strength, they never stand the shock of war, and are speedily obliterated from the political map of the world.

The Medes and Persians, after several years of war, drew an imaginary line on the plain of Media as a boundary between the two empires. It performed its office during a very short period, and historians cannot now point out its locality.

The Wausdike was a similar line to mark the territorial jurisdiction of two Saxon sovereigns in England, but is now destroyed.

After many a century of war, few artificial lines of demarcation appear in Europe.

The longest imaginary line that we read of was that drawn by Pope Gregory; it extended from the North to the South Pole, at a distance of one hundred leagues to the west of the Azores, and was intended to separate the conquests of the King of Spain from those of the Sovereign of Portugal. Not even the infallible power of St. Peter's successor, invested with nearly omnipotent strength, could preserve this frontier line. The ocean waves, indignant at an attempt to control their power, destroyed it so completely, that voyagers on the Atlantic have never been able to trace any signs of its existence. During a passage across the ocean, when passing over this celebrated boundary, we were totally unable to discover any rampart on the billowy wave, or line

upon the deep. A similar line upon land would have had a similar fate.

ON IMAGINARY BOUNDARIES.

It sometimes occurs that a nation is not separated from others in the vicinity by natural boundaries, or only partially so, and that the reason of their being under different governments arises from geographical shape. In this instance recourse must be had to artificial lines, to complete or fill up the boundary of an empire; and where they are drawn in a position which the wants of the people on both sides require, they may obtain considerable permanence, and are not disturbed by political change for a long series of years. Thus France is surrounded by natural boundaries on the north, the west, the south, and the south-east. The British Channel, the Atlantic ocean, the Pyrenees, the Mediterranean sea, the Cottian Alps, and the Rhine, have performed for many centuries the arduous task of restraining her ambition within proper limits. But on the north-east frontier, she is only divided from the Netherlands and Luxemburgh by an artificial line. This line represents however a natural boundary; for the French have conquered the Netherlands

several times in the last fifteen centuries, and have united it to all appearance firmly to their empire, but have always been finally compelled to retreat. The expeditions of Charlemagne, Louis XIV., and Napoleon, experienced the same fate.

Austria is separated from Bavaria partially by the river Inn, and to complete the boundary, an artificial line is established.

An artificial line divides the peaceful, happy people of Hamburgh from the dominions of Denmark.

The Duchy of Mecklenburg is separated from Denmark partially by the Elbe, and to complete the frontier, a mathematical line is made.

Holland is divided from the Netherlands by an artificial line, which represents a true natural boundary. During the last two thousand years, several attempts have been made to unite them under one government, but have always failed from the dissimilarity of the two people.

Prussia is separated from the empire of Russia by an imaginary line, which, however, does not represent a true line of demarcation, and from it both parties will probably be in time compelled to recede.

Gallicia, which now forms a province of Austria,

is divided from Russian Poland by the river Vistula, and by an artificial line of frontier.

The new British colony of South Australia is bounded on the south by the ocean, but lines of latitude and longitude complete its imaginary boundary.

The forty-fifth parallel of latitude has been chosen by both parties as the boundary between the United States and a part of Lower Canada.

The difficulty which arose concerning the boundary of the British Provinces and the State of Maine, was chiefly about an imaginary line. It may console the people of that State for the loss of their territory, if they reflect that the true natural line of demarcation is far south of that fixed by the last treaty of partition.

The northern boundary of the State of Delaware is part of the circumference of a circle whose radius is twelve miles. Should the traveller be induced, by motives of curiosity, to visit this circular boundary of a State, he will be unable to distinguish the slightest elevation of ground—the soil on both sides is equally fertile—the air equally pleasant; he will be quite unable to discover what it is which separates the descendants of William Penn from the relatives of the Swedish king.

The only boundaries of a similar form, mentioned in history, are those of the free Imperial cities of Germany. Being strong and powerful, they extended their sway, and their power was acknowledged to a distance of ten or twenty miles from their walls; but in time of war it usually happened that they were forced into the train of one contending power, or were well pillaged by both parties.

Draw upon the surface of the earth a circle of such exact proportion, that even the Spirit of Archimedes, as he passes over the world to chide the mathematicians of the present day, will be pleased with its appearance. Fill it with the human race, either French, Spanish, or English—Turk, Persian, or Arabian—American, Mexican, or Children of the Sun; invest them with the right of peace and war, and in a few years the remembrance of this fair circle will only be preserved on some old moth-eaten geographical map.

The most clear, the best defined, the most regular parallelogrametrical empire ever made by the hand of a skilful mathematician, is not so likely to retain its boundary entire, as an empire with irregular, but strongly marked limits, formed by the rude hand of nature. For these reasons, in

making future treaties of peace, or in fixing the boundaries of those semi-sovereign States which are called into existence by the fiat of the American Congress, not the mathematician, but the geographer, or the individual who has the greatest knowledge of the country in dispute, should be selected.

ON UNCERTAIN BOUNDARIES.

It is a most unpardonable offence in any person, either in speaking, thinking, or writing, to deviate from the subject before him. Of this very serious offence we have to accuse the author of a delightful novel, Philip Augustus. This novelist, who has recorded in a very agreeable manner some of the deeds of the French monarch in love and war, makes the following assertion—Nothing is more uncertain in the world than the smiles of beauty, and the boundaries of an empire. The first proposition is undoubtedly true. But were we governor or king over a great, a free, and a prosperous community, and over none other would we accept the office; and a young gentleman should come to our court to complain that Julia had smiled one moment and frowned the next, which she is very apt to do, we

would invite him to a magnificent banquet. And when all the avenues to his heart were thrown wide open by good wine and good cheer, we would explain to him that it was the high privilege of beauty to do, to say, and to smile, as she pleased ; for we admire those who are wise, we esteem those who are good, but our most devoted and unlimited homage is paid to the beautiful.

With the second proposition, that the boundaries of empires are usually very uncertain, we do not agree. Yet still, when the frontier of a state is not very definite, the oscillation of dominion may be great.

The Happy Valley of Abyssinia is the only territory on the surface of the world whose natural defences are so strong as to preserve the natives free from invasion at all times, without the slightest effort of their own.

In the smaller States of Germany there appears to be no correct rule by which their boundary can be determined, but they usually possess both sides of the rivers.

The cannon and bugle, the bayonet and bullet, the musket and trumpet, the fife and the drum, will sometimes determine the limits of empires during short periods of time.

An artificial line, strongly fortified, if drawn without reference to natural divisions, possesses little inherent strength.

Three Roman walls in the north of England, built at successive periods and each in a different situation, did not answer the purpose of their founders. The northern Scottish barbarians pulled the defenders of the ramparts with hooks from the wall, scaled the battlements, and spread carnage and desolation over the country to the south.

A Roman wall, which extended from the Rhine to the Danube, was only defended for a few years.

The wall of China, that wonder of the world, was built on a range of hills on the northern frontier of the Celestial empire, and was of partial use, because it increased the strength of the former natural boundary.

CHAPTER XII.

ON GOVERNMENTS.

**SELF-GOVERNMENT DEFINED — MONARCHY — PLURARCHY —
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT — QUESTION, WHETHER THE HUMAN
RACE ADVANCES TOWARDS PERFECTION? — INFLUENCE OF
GOVERNMENTS ON BOUNDARIES.**

THE most important circumstance connected with the welfare of man, is the government which exercises a control over his actions and his thoughts; for, in every country where the human race have existed for some time under one species of power, his sentiments and his ideas become gradually assimilated to the government under which he is placed. A single glance at the countries that were formerly prosperous and flourishing under free institutions, and which are now rendered desolate and oppressed by despotic power, would confirm so irresistibly this view of the subject, and has been so often illustrated by various writers, that it is not worth while to cite any examples. They will readily occur to any one who is conversant with history.

There is not any nation which desires to have a *good* government; that is, it is not the first and principal object which they desire. The first wish of all nations, and which they are unhappy if they do not attain, is to be governed according to their peculiar ideas and prejudices. There is no doubt they believe these to be founded in truth and justice; but how far this is from being actually the case, the history of every country will elucidate. Even if a nation should desire it,—as governments are carried on by human agents, and their power is exercised over human subjects,—how is it possible it should be perfect? they of necessity partake of the general imperfection of all human things. Can we construct a temple which shall continue to attract for ages the admiration of mankind with diminutive bricks, or will you raise a pile of timber to last for centuries?

Let us therefore make a few inquiries what the human race are. In the first place, in respect to their form, which has some relation to the subject, although it may appear a distant one; and in the next, with respect to their disposition or character, on which, in point of fact, governments depend for their development. Do we find

perfection of form or of character in any member of the human race with whom we have ever been acquainted? A French author has very truly observed, that we are all surrounded by merely halves and quarters of men.

With reverence be it spoken, the reason why angels are not permitted to visit the earth, except at very distant intervals, is because they would be stared at as curiosities; and yet the accounts which are given to us of angelic natures is, that they merely exhibit all the good qualities of which man is capable, wrought to the highest degree of intensity. Who ever saw perfection in the human figure? and what lumps of men we see around us, and what a variety! Why is it that the statues of the Apollo di Belvidere and the Venus de Medici always excite in us such emotions of pleasure and delight? If we met Apollos walking in the street, and if Venuses were our companions every moment of our leisure hours, we should pass by the statues without observation. It is because they are very beautiful, and differ from anything we see in common life, that they attract our notice.

We must acknowledge that the kind Father of the human race has been more bountiful in

conferring grace, beauty, and elegance, on the female portion of it, than on those of the opposite sex. We have seen several who would compare very favorably with the Medicean Goddess; but still the proportion of those who are beautiful, even among females, is small.

If however the variety of form and its deficiency is great, what shall we say to the varieties in the disposition of man, and to its great inequality and inferiority? Let us suppose that the highest range of any quality which the human race possess was represented by the number one hundred, and that three columns were marked in the following manner—

Qualities.	Quantity possessed by individual Man.	Highest Range possible. .
Valour.	Fifty.	One Hundred.
Justice.	Twenty.	One Hundred.
Love of Truth.	Thirty-five.	One Hundred.

Now should any person mark such a paper for himself, it might be too favorable, for he would naturally suppose himself to possess every virtue under the sun; but let him prevail on some kind

friend, who knew him well, to fill up the columns for him, and then what a deficiency would be exhibited.

The human race differ much in respect of valour or bravery, a great deal of which is, however, like many of the other virtues, the effect of discipline and education. Thus, at Newport, a small band of thirty English soldiers dispersed four thousand armed rioters, each man of whom possessed as much physical strength as the soldier to whom he was opposed. The bravery of some men is such that the moment of battle is the greatest pleasure they enjoy. Alaric, king of the Goths, declared that no joy upon earth was equal to the sound of the battle-field, where hostile armies engaged in furious conflict, and the victor passed over the bodies of his vanquished enemies in triumph to his tent.

Among the British forces that fought in the Peninsular war, where all were brave, yet there were some pre-eminently so: an officer, who had shared the dangers of many fights, told me that it was something wonderful to see the change wrought in General Picton on the battle-field; his frame seemed to swell with emotion; he appeared no more like a common man, but like

some god, leading on his forces to the slaughter of the enemy; he seemed to have a positive enjoyment in the turmoil of the scene, and yet General Picton had no peculiar hatred to Frenchmen.

In the midst of the carnage, and in the centre of the wildest terrors of the fight, the Marquis Wellington was as cool and calm, as if musket-balls were mere playthings, and as if cannon-balls were extremely favorable to human life. And he had no peculiar hatred to Frenchmen; for when Marshal Soult visited England, he treated him like a brother.

General Blucher was a brave commander; but his delight was of a different kind—he engaged the French on all occasions. If they came within twenty miles of his encampment, he was sure to attack them; but it was not for the pleasure of the conflict, but because it gave him an opportunity of killing so many Frenchmen; he seemed to have been brought into the world for no other purpose than to exterminate that people. He had made war before upon the Austrians and Saxons, but it was in a very different style, and merely in a professional way.

Let us make a few remarks upon another quality in which the great majority of the human

race are very deficient—Justice. At Westminster Hall, and the Courts at Lincoln's Inn, you may perceive grave and reverend men sit with gowns over their shoulders, and with large powdered wigs to add to the solemnity of their appearance. They are paid large sums of money annually by the public, and to do what? Perhaps you will say to administer justice, but that is not the purport of the ceremony; it is merely to see that certain forms are gone through, and to collect the opinion of twelve men, who are to decide upon some pecuniary question between two individuals, whom perhaps they never saw before in their lives, and whom they may never see again. It is evident that if all men were strictly just, and two individuals had a dispute, nothing more would be necessary than to refer the subject to the first man they met, and he would decide with perfect justice the case in question. But the law of England does not suppose that any one person possesses the requisite quantity of justice which is necessary to determine the rights of others; nor does it content itself with the quantity of justice which is dispersed amongst three men, nor amongst six, nor amongst nine, but it collects together all the principles of justice which are

inherent in twelve men, to render perfect justice in the matter in dispute. Thus, according to the English theory of law, and it has been proved to be correct by the practice of centuries, if you take the whole human race—at least, those who dwell in England—they, upon the average, only contain one-twelfth part of the sense of justice which they ought to contain. In other countries, where, as in Turkey, a single judge, called a Cadi, has to administer justice between individuals, perpetual complaints are made of the quality of the article which is administered under that name. The occasional strangling of a Cadi for giving false decisions, and the confiscation of his wealth, do not permanently improve that which is wrong in its fundamental principle. The single decisions of the magistrates in the British metropolis, whose sphere of jurisdiction has been lately much enlarged, seldom receive that unanimous assent from the public which is always accorded to the older Saxon tribunal.

We must not stop to examine any other qualities, nor have we the inclination or ability to do so, if it were requisite; but it may be sufficient to notice, that all the qualities which the human race possess are very imperfect.

Government is a part and portion of human nature itself. There is not a superior order of beings sent down from heaven, gifted with supernatural power, to govern men. The rulers of every country are in every kind, manner, and degree, made, fashioned, and moulded, like the rest of their fellow-creatures; impelled by the same passions, liable to the same impressions, moved by the same hopes, acted upon by the same fears; the summer's sun warms them, and if they were exposed to the winter's cold, it would annoy them.

As governments are constructed of human materials, hence it follows that the government of every country depends upon the people in that country. It is quite impossible it can derive power from any circumstance, but the assistance, the acquiescence, or non-resistance of the people over whom it is placed. We may here observe that the patience and submission of a people exercise as much influence over their government as their union, their bravery, and their desire for improvement, though in a different mode. The majority of every nation resemble, at most periods of their history, a flock of sheep—they are easily led. If their government is tolerably good, they

acquiesce in its decisions; for they are too busy in their several avocations to be in a constant state of rebellion. This state of rest, in which nations usually remain, has induced the majority of philosophical historians to suppose that there is often little community of feeling between the sentiments of a nation and those by whom it is ruled; an opinion which we consider to be erroneous.

Every nation desires self-government. In what does this consist? The term is very frequently misapplied.

The self-government of a nation does not consist in any particular form of government.

Not in the time for which a nation choose their ruler; whether—

Every minute, as in Utopia;

Every hour, French Revolution;

Every day, Athens in first Persian war;

Every month, Corinth;

Every six months, St. Marino;

Every year, Venice;

Every four years, United States of America;

Every ten years, Roman Emperors;

For life, Poland;

Hereditary succession, Europe.

Nor in the name given to the person who wields the executive power of a State;—whether he is called—King, Czar, Duke—Prince, Lord, Shah—Dey, Khan, Cham—Archon, Bashaw, Consul—Hetman, Kalif, Inca—Emir, Imaun, Sachem—Monarch, Lama, Syndic—Sultan, Wairvode, Tyrant—President, Governor, Emperor—Avoyer, Dictator, Landamman—Sovereign, Prytannis, Suffetes—Burgomaster, Stadtholder, or Gonfalionieri. A nation may possess self-government when any of these are at the head of affairs.

Nor in the quantity of power allowed to the supreme magistrate.

Nor in any particular combination of the preceding circumstances.

No. The self-government of a nation is any form of government to which a nation submits without armed foreign interference. It is various as the passion, foresight, judgment, prejudice, caprice, knowledge, ignorance, habit, custom, and fashion, of each distinct nation.

There is as much of fashion in the opinions of men in relation to their government, as in any other circumstance of their lives. The opinions of men vary from age to age, and woe to him who is out of the fashion. That which a nation

to-day calls heaven to witness as the best form of government in the world, may, a few centuries hence, be the object of their astonishment. And some degree of change in the opinions of man is a very excellent custom; for were it otherwise, every people would become so encrusted with prejudice that it would be quite impossible for them to see the few small cubical atoms of truth which there are in the world.

It may appear a singular assertion, yet we incline to this opinion. The self-government of a country depends more on the size, the compactness, the unity, of her territory, than upon the form of her government.

Some may ask, how it is possible to assert that a nation enjoys self-government, where a ruler possesses unlimited power and cuts off as many of his subjects' heads as he chooses? We reply, that investing an individual with that power, or allowing him to exercise it, is the fault of the people by whom it is allowed, and they are answerable and to blame for the act of their rulers.

Every government of a natural kingdom must therefore be considered as a sign of the virtue and general intelligence of the people over whom it is placed. It is like the hand of a clock, which

represents the movement of the interior works. If the machine is irregular and out of order, the motion of the hands is irregular; but if the machine is in perfect order, the motion of the hands is perfectly regular.

In many histories a great outcry is raised against tyrants; but in all cases the people should be blamed for the acts of their rulers.

Cowper says —

“ War is a game,

Which, were the people wise, kings would not play at.”

And that is the very reason; for the people are not wise, and the fault rests with them. Sometimes a ruler is more enlightened than the people whom he governs, or a people may be more enlightened than their rulers; but include the average of a number of years, and the qualities of one will be found to represent very accurately those of the other; and in every instance of a natural kingdom, if the people do not insist on having a moderately good government, it is their own fault.

The political happiness of nations depends very much on the observance of this rule.

One will, one law, one government, for one people. The two first are usually included in the

latter; we may therefore express it thus—one government for one people.

To form an empire that promises a fair share of political happiness to those under its dominion, unite under one government people whose common interests, passions, and prejudices, are greater than their diverging interests and prejudices. This rule may be offended against in two modes.

First, When there are too many governments for one people.

Second, When there is only one government for several distinct nations.

First. View a natural empire divided into small parts. There the science of government is in its infancy. Such was the ancient state of England under the Saxon Heptarchy, and such the modern state of New England. In the one it did require, in the other it would require, the force of domestic conquest to fuse the petty States into one whole, and to extinguish their minor differences.

Second. We have, in the introduction to this Essay, given many instances of universal empires which always decompose and resolve themselves into their constituent parts.

All the governments which have hitherto

existed on the face of the earth, all those now in operation, and all that at any future period may be called into existence, to direct the energies and to control the passions of the human race, may be divided into two classes: Monarchy and Plurarchy.

Monarchy, from *monos*, single, *archon*, chief, where the executive power of a State is wielded by a single individual.

Plurarchy, from *pluros*, many, *archon*, chief, where the executive power of a State is vested in several individuals.

Under these two forms all governments may be classed.

Monarchies may be subdivided into two species—elective and hereditary.

Plararchies are susceptible of two species—elective and self-elective.

From Nova Zembla to the Cape of Good Hope, from the cold icy region of Siberia to Cape Comorin, and from the bleak coast of Labrador to the shore of Cape Horn, the whole world now bend, and bow, and creep beneath the yoke of monarchical sway.

There are few plurarchies now left upon the earth; and the three principal ones are—Hamburg,

St. Marino, Andorre. The first is a city upon the Elbe; the second comprises a mountain, the base of which is about eight miles in circumference; Andorre is a valley in the Pyrenees, whose extreme length is twenty-five miles.

Monarchy, especially hereditary monarchy, is expensive; it is so of necessity. All people, all nations, connect ideas of dignity with expense and luxury. It is a false association of ideas, but so general, that it is adopted by every nation. It is therefore necessary that the monarch presiding over the destinies of a nation should excel all his subjects in luxury and expense, as much as he exceeds them in power. There have been but two monarchs, since the commencement of time, who were maintained at a very trifling cost to their subjects; and the nations over whom they ruled were so exasperated against them on that account, that they put one to death, and were constantly conspiring against the other. The first was the beautiful white ox that formerly reigned in Egypt, and of whom an account is given in the page of Herodotus. He was one of the best monarchs the world ever saw; he never engaged in bloody wars to gratify an unreasonable ambition, or to extend his dominion;

and while he chewed the cud, his subjects were peaceful and happy. It was under his reign that some of those beautiful temples were built, which have attested to a later age the power and magnificence of ancient Egypt, and which the modern degenerate nations of Europe make not even an attempt to imitate. A plentiful supply of grass, with a little corn and pure water, were all that he required; but at length his subjects were so indignant against him, because he would not spend more money, that they rose in rebellion, effected a revolution, and cruelly put him to death.

The other monarch, who nearly suffered the same fate, was Don Francia, who ruled over the destinies of Paraguay for nearly thirty years. He was possessed of the most economical habits, and was supported at the least expenditure to his subjects of any monarch that ever existed. A cup of maté in the morning, a small piece of meat or salt-fish for his dinner, and a few cigars, that he might pass his evenings happily, were the whole of his personal expenditure; and for purposes of splendour and the pomp of royalty, the whole of his attendants were comprised in an ancient female slave. His reign was the most

beneficial the Paraguayans had ever witnessed; for he kept them at peace, while all the neighbouring States were involved in continual revolutions and wars. In fact, he was a monarch of extraordinary ability; but his subjects, disliking his economy, were constantly conspiring against him, and he was compelled occasionally to put a few of them in prison, to prevent their succeeding in designs against his person.

If we should inquire of a merchant who had just arrived from China, what the natives of that country were doing, he would tell us that, in the interval of their lamentations over their ruined towns and ravaged cities, they were busily employed in performing the ko-tou to their Emperor. If we inquired of a trader from Russia, what the inhabitants of St. Petersburg were doing, he would relate the same tale of them. A native of Vienna, of Paris, and of Madrid, would all inform us that the nations of Austria, France, and Spain, always knelt or bowed to their sovereigns. The native of Brazil, when he can find time from the cultivation of his coffee plantation, immediately hastens to Rio Janiero, in order that he may kneel before his monarch. The inhabitant of Boston, of New York, and Washington, bows with as much alacrity

to his governor, as the native of England to his sovereign, or as the Chinese bends before his emperor. In every country man bows submissively to those in authority over him. For myself, when I am in any of the parks or public places where our gracious Sovereign is expected, my hat of its own accord raises itself instinctively from my head, and I stand uncovered to await our Sovereign's approach. A proper degree of homage and respect is certainly due to the sovereign who presides over the destinies of a great nation. The wonder is that, with so much adulation paid to them, monarchs do not forget they are human, and consider themselves as superior beings. The fact is, that the vertebræ of the human race are so constituted, that it is impossible for man to remain upright in the presence of those who are in possession of power. A good deal of this adulation also arises from the association of ideas, as the multitude invariably follow the customs which they see around them.

A friend of mine, who resided for some time at Bombay, had heard a good deal of the Parsees, worshipers of the sun, who formerly reigned over Persia, and whose faith was triumphant over distant empires and pathless deserts, and is the oldest

religion known upon earth. He accordingly rose early one morning and went to the shore of the Indian ocean, where the Parsees were assembled; and when the earliest beam of the sun darted his rays upon the horizon, all the Parsees knelt in humble adoration upon the beach, and remained in that posture for several minutes. My friend had been induced to witness the ceremony merely from curiosity; but going there morning after morning, he finally joined in their worship, and became a firm believer in the divinity of the sun. When he returned to England, he found no one to countenance him in his ideas; and the sun which shines in England is such a different luminary from that which he had left behind him in the East Indies, that he finally returned to the faith of his fathers.

The tyrant Gesler did not understand human nature, otherwise nothing would have been more easy than to have had the proper homage paid to his cap. If he had only sent his guards, in the first place, to make the requisite prostrations, and then by a stoup of wine prevailed on some peasants to do the same, even the savage Tell himself would probably have yielded to the general impulse.

As the sun rises in the east and sets in the west—at least, he appears to do so to human sight, notwithstanding all the fables which astronomers tell us about his being stationary in the heavens—so elective monarchies always terminate in hereditary monarchy. An irresistible impulse carries them forward to this destiny. In vain is it that a nation, fond of the broadest spirit of free institutions, meet year after year, choose their own governors, and swear to all the gods that ever witnessed the vows of man, that they will always remain free, and choose their own sovereigns. Time pursues his resistless course, a few more years elapse, and you see the same nation bowing with as much energy to an hereditary sovereign as those who have been for centuries under their rule. Whence arises this triumph of monarchy over the whole earth? If we witnessed it only in one country, or in one age, we might suppose it to arise from some caprice of the human race, or some exception to the general rule; but it has continued now more than five thousand years. All the nations of the earth now submit to monarchy, and the great majority of them to hereditary monarchy. It arises partly from its own advantages; an hereditary

monarch binds and concentrates the power of a nation, when it is required either to resist invasion, or when it is thought requisite to send expeditions against foreign countries. But hereditary monarchy owes its chief strength to the evils which it prevents, and not to the blessings it confers; and its adoption by various nations has chiefly arisen from this cause. The safety of monarchies arises from the quarrels of republicans. Let us suppose that England was an elective monarchy, instead of the people submitting to hereditary rule. In six months we should have the Northumbrians marching to fight the people of Kent, to place one of their own countrymen on the throne; we should next hear that an army of Welchmen were besieging Winchester, in order to provide a descendant of Owen Glendower with a palace; the next mail would bring intelligence that the Scottish Highlanders had taken possession of Holyrood; and a succeeding one, that an Irishman was enthroned in the Castle of Dublin. The havoc, confusion, and destruction of property which would ensue in a single year, would defray the expense of an hereditary monarch for a century.

There are some advantages connected with a

plurarchy, and chiefly from the circumstance that, in general, they are not ambitious. In an elective plurarchy, the people elect their rulers, who are more or less numerous, every year; but as an elective monarchy always terminates in becoming hereditary, so an elective plurarchy always terminates in the plurarchs seizing on the whole government, keeping possession of it during their lives, and finally assuming the power of choosing those who are to succeed to the vacant seat of power when one of their own number dies. They do not become hereditary, because they find it necessary for the general weight and influence of the governing body to choose from the general mass of citizens the most wealthy and powerful. The plurarchy of Venice became self-elective in the seventh century, and combined the whole power of the State in their own hands, while they carried on the exterior affairs of the republic under the nominal authority of the Doge.

There is another mode in which it is believed the union of distant States may be accomplished, without the sacrifice of their freedom. The theory of a federal government supposes that if States, of equal or unequal size, send representatives to one Common Hall, and have an equal vote, the result must be the public welfare.

This is a very convenient half-way house, at which many nations arrive during their pursuit of political happiness; for several States, preserving an independence in most of their internal concerns, unite for foreign and for some domestic purposes; thus forming an "*Imperium in imperio*." Like every other government, it possesses some advantages and some disadvantages, which will readily suggest themselves to any person conversant with history.

The advantages are the real and nominal liberty which it appears to afford. The latter must on no account be despised, for a nation which possesses the semblance of liberty, will often be contented and apparently happy, though deprived of the substance. There is a period in the history of all States, for which a federal government is extremely well adapted, and almost all the European governments have passed through some stages. It is a great step towards political happiness; for, after they have continued for some time combined, the natural result is a consolidated government. No statesman would, however, recommend the substitution of this form of government for one in which a nation framed one government for all purposes. It would be a retrograde movement in political affairs.

The evils of a federal government are the want of unity and the great expense of so many independent legislatures, where only one is required. A federal government is like a chariot with a great number of wheels; when one of the wheels is out of order, it is apt to derange the motion of the chariot. The fewer wheels the better.

In every country union is strength. Does not France enjoy more real liberty with one Chamber of Deputies assembled in Paris, than when she had separate parliaments sitting in the provinces of Normandy, Guienne, Burgundy, and Dauphiné?

When Spain recovers her constitutional liberties, she will be more prosperous with one Cortez at Madrid, than when Castile, Arragon, and Catalonia, had each their separate assemblies.

No one can doubt that the union of the British Isles and their prosperity have been much promoted by the merging of the independent legislatures of Scotland and Ireland in the Imperial Parliament of Britain.

The expense of a federal government is very great. In the United States of America, nearly seven thousand legislators assemble at the various capitols of the States, and at Washington, during the winter and spring months of the year. They

are all paid for their services, which is an excellent plan, only the amount is too large; they are paid from one to seven dollars each day of their attendance. The consequence of this extravagant payment is that they remain in session nearly five months, and the people are overwhelmed with a variety of laws, many of which are unnecessary. Massachusetts was, until recently, overrun with nearly five hundred legislators, who preyed on the substance of the people, and continued in session more than four months. The neighbouring State of Vermont, more wise and more enlightened, confine the remuneration of their deputies to one dollar each day, the consequence is that the legislation of the State is admirably conducted; the people are not harassed by useless laws, and the session of their chamber continues only one fortnight during the year, thus saving a large expense to the State.

In Mexico, where the separate provinces were merely nominal divisions, and where the government established by Spain was central and uniform, it was a mistake to attempt to construct an expensive and complicated federal government.

There is the same limit to the beneficial exercise of this form of government, as of all others, and

that limit is marked by the physical structure of the soil. If there assemble in one council the deputies of nations, whose real interests are totally distinct, and they are compelled to acquiesce in one common result, one of the parties must be oppressed. It is true that party might, in its turn, have the miserable pleasure of exercising despotism against the other, but can the happiness of nations consist in the interchange of wrong?

Nations who reside in the temperate and torrid regions have rules of foreign and of domestic policy which are essentially different. It is therefore quite impossible to reduce their interest to one common standard. When distant nations are united under one government, whatever is its form, tyranny and oppression must be the result. Their pulse does not beat the same time.

Can any one believe that if the Confederacy of Switzerland, instead of being confined to the hills and fastnesses of the Alps, had comprised within its limit a great portion of the south of Germany, whose deputies had met at some central town, and had an equal vote,—can any one believe that it would have remained intact to the present time?

Can any one believe it would have been favorable to the happiness of that portion of the human race? No. It would have deprived them of the dearest privilege of freemen; it would have been a despotism concealed within the mask, the cloak, the cap, and treading softly within the sandals of liberty. There never has been a form of government devised, and there never can be one, which shall unite permanently and happily nations of distinct national habits.

There is a perpetual oscillation in all governments. Those which are free to-day, become despotic to-morrow; and those which are the seats of tyranny now, gradually acquire liberty. Never is a nation so happy as to be always free, nor so miserable as to be always enslaved.

Liberty is like the sun, which God in his beneficence allows to shine sometimes on one portion of the human race and sometimes upon another.

Although it is certainly true that, at various periods in the history of the world, legislators have arisen who have possessed such a superior force of intellect, that they have stamped a peculiar character, and a peculiar legislation, upon the ever-varying materials called a nation, which stamp

has continued for many centuries, but even this at length wears out and changes.

Pile up the clouds of heaven in a heap, and bid them retain a particular shape, then you may attempt to restrain nations to one particular form of civil or uncivil polity.

In the wars that arise between monarchies and republics, the latter have usually the advantage, for kings sleep, but republicans never. That which is called sleep in a republic is only a minor degree of excitement, except among the farmers, whose happy life and useful occupation procure them tranquil sleep and pleasing dreams. And when is man so happy as when he is asleep and has a pleasant dream, for he then enjoys all the various pleasures of existence without the slightest fatigue. The most splendid chariot that we ever saw was one in which we rode in a dream; the most magnificent banquet of which we ever partook was one to which we were invited in a dream; and Julia never looked so beautiful, and never smiled so sweetly, as when we spoke to her in a dream. But a conquest over kings introduces kings to a republic, not merely those who are captured on their thrones, or taken prisoners in battle, for the pride of success and the wealth

that is seized introduce that state of feeling which cannot be gratified without monarchical government.

Some writers have amused the imaginations of their readers by adopting an opinion, that the human race are gradually advancing in a career of happiness, and that political affairs partake of this general progress. Let us now examine this question, and endeavour to ascertain whether it is founded in truth. The fact appears to be, that all governments are founded more on the passions of man than on his reasoning faculties, and hence has arisen the stability and the sameness of governments in all ages and in all times. Human nature is the same now that it was thousands of years ago. Is the child that is born to-day different from the child that was born yesterday? Is it provided with six legs instead of two, or is it born with two hands upon each arm, or furnished with four faces, so as to be able to look to the four quarters of the compass at the same time? And is not the infant fond of the nourishment of its mother's breast? and when it grows up, is it not fond of rolling on the grass, and of gathering daisies and cowslips? and is it not the supreme delight of children to walk with bare feet in the

heat of summer in a small puddle of water? It is like making a voyage of discovery, and exploring an unknown world, for who knows what dreadful chasms may be concealed beneath the surface of the water; and are not the children of the rich discontented and unhappy, because they are never allowed to participate in this amusement? And so the men and women of the present day are similar to those of a thousand years ago, both in their individual and their political capacity; they are neither much better, nor much worse.

Has Civilization advanced? Let us first agree what is the meaning of the term. It appears to us that civilization does not consist in a small proportion of the human race riding in carriages, and the rest groaning in misery; it does not consist in the mere conventional forms of fashionable life, in eating fish with a silver fork, or drinking a particular kind of wine; or in having the coat made in a peculiar fashion—these are not those things which constitute civilization. If we were asked our opinion, we should say that it consisted in a majority of a nation passing through life in a pleasing and happy manner. If the account given by Capt. Hall of the natives of the Loochoo

Islands is correct, and there seems no reason to doubt it, we should be disposed to consider those islanders as more civilized than the people of Britain. They never go to war, and are always happy. The civilization of a country depends in a great degree on the comfort and enjoyment of the mass of the population; but where, as in England, they groan beneath a weight of taxation caused by the constant wars in which they engage, that is impossible. Ask a hyena, when it is famished, to stand on points of ceremony; or a wolf, when it is hungry, to make a profound bow to the lamb which it is going to devour, —then expect civilization from a starving population.

And has Political Freedom advanced? Compare the state of the world two thousand years ago and at the present time. The state of various nations may have changed, but while some have advanced, others have retrograded; and thus the nations of the world, taken as a whole, are not gainers by the lapse of time. At the commencement of the Christian era, China was in much the same state of civilization and liberty that she possesses at the present day. Persons may differ in their opinion as to the amount and quality

of these two articles, but the opinion is very general that she has remained very quiescent. India was then free, under the rule of her native sovereigns,—her hills were covered with strong fortresses—her cities were adorned with magnificent temples—her plains were traversed by numerous canals dug for the purpose of irrigation,—was not she then happier than she is now, when the banner of the stranger is flying from victory to victory, and dyeing the ground red with the blood of her citizens. Persia, sunk in despotism, was more free, more powerful, more happy, two thousand years ago, than at the present day. She protected the other nations of Asia from the attacks of the Romans, like an invincible wall; and the Persian arrow, which pierced through the strongest shield, and carried death upon its point, was more than a match for the Roman javelin.

The tribes of Asia, nomadic tribes, wandering alternately with their flocks and herds from the Wall of China to the Uralian Mountain, and gazing with equal wonder at each, were as free two thousand years ago as they are at the present day. The Arab in his desert has in all ages of the world defied control—the Turk could not subdue him—the Roman could not conquer him—the

Persian could not bring him to subjection. Son of Ishmael, thou art invincible! At the commencement of the Christian era the Roman empire had extended to its furthest limit of territorial boundary, which it never afterwards exceeded; and it had not sunk to that extremity of despotism which it afterwards witnessed. They conferred most valuable municipal privileges upon all cities in their dominions, which privileges have continued, in some cases, to the present time. Who can doubt that Rome, Naples, and the rest of Italy, were more free under the Romans than at the present period? Is the Pope of Rome a more just sovereign than Augustus, or are his subjects happier under his rule? At that period, Britain was under the rule of King Arthur and his knights, who probably carried on the government very much in the style of the present day, only his subjects were not so numerous, and had a strong fancy for clothing themselves in sheepskins instead of broadcloth, which the present inhabitants wear. Whether there is likely to be more happiness and more political liberty under one garment than under the other, is a question which we will not venture to decide. The natives of France were probably not so free as they are at

the present day. The various German tribes, under their patriarchal chiefs, who originated trial by jury, certainly enjoyed as much political happiness then as now. Thus, if we compare the world two thousand years ago and the nations at the present day, we could not conscientiously declare that they had advanced in the career of political liberty. No. This doctrine of the general advance of all nations in civilization and political liberty appears to us a mere farce, and is only another variety in the countless forms of the self-conceit and vanity of human nature.

Having given some account of the various forms of government, let us now inquire whether they possess any remarkable or peculiar influence on the limits of nations. Some have supposed the boundaries of empires to depend upon the nature of their governments. It does not affect them in the slightest degree.

There is no law known between nations but force or the apprehension of force. Humanity, justice, equity, are always banished from the councils of men, when they assemble together in communities, at least, in regard to their transactions with other nations.

Now the limits of nations are produced by the

action of force, either assisted by, or acting in contradiction to, natural boundaries. All governments apply this degree of force, when they consider the opportunity favorable.

Make room there! Make room! Come, arrange yourselves in the boxes, and take your seats in the pit, and those who cannot find room elsewhere may go into the gallery, and we will see the spectacle which the world now exhibits. There are going to pass before us on the stage, in triumphal procession, the various conquering nations, with their banners displayed and bearing the insignia of war, and with their unhappy captives at their feet. See! the lamps afford a brilliant light, the curtain is about to rise. Keep silent, and do not speak a word.

Who comes there? See, in the van of conquering nations comes Great Britain, a free representative monarchy—her swords are red with blood—her bayonets are bent and twisted in the struggle—her cannons are hot with firing repeated charges of balls. Ten empires, which once had independent sovereigns, are crushed beneath her chariot wheels; seven republics, anxious to pursue their glorious career of enterprise and fame, are chained beneath her feet. She has conquered,

and retains in subjection, one hundred millions of people! Pass on.

See next advance the cold and frozen Russian! His ground is frozen so hard in the winter season during four months, that it is impossible to penetrate. Methinks the cold might limit his ambition, but no; his government is a despotism moderated by circumstances; his dominions extend from Nova Zembla to the Caspian Sea, from the Gulf of Finland to the Kurillean islands. The empires of China, of Persia, of Turkey, of Austria, of Prussia, of Sweden, tremble if his name is mentioned, for he retains under arms one million of brave soldiers. He has conquered and annexed to his dominions twenty millions of Poles, Turks, and Persians, and is attempting to subdue the Circassians. Pass on. Which nation is the next?

Now view our merry neighbours of France! See, they are dancing the Polka merrily at Paris, and the wines of Burgundy are pleasant to the taste, and their Claret is not to be despised; but go to the South of France, and direct your telescope beyond that blue and peaceful sea, which, methinks, it were shame for warriors bent on conquest to pass, and what do you behold? Ah! there are battalions of Frenchmen slaying and

plundering the tribes of Northern Africa, to subdue them to her dominion. Pass on.

What see we next? Ah! here is a nation who profess themselves republicans, and who believe that, if all the liberty which the nations of the earth ever possessed was collected and placed in a single pile, it would form an insignificant heap in comparison with that which they enjoy. These are the United States of America, who call themselves the freest of the free. And what are they about? Keep silent, and do not speak a word! They have room in their present territory for two hundred millions of people, but that is not sufficient; and they are fitting out an expedition to take possession of the Oregon provinces, and are exterminating the unfortunate Seminoles, because they will not part with the hunting-grounds of their fathers. Pass on.

We thus see that all forms of government are alike. Man in his political capacity has ambition, and will use force, under whatever form of government he is placed.

In the case of external conquests, the result is very different: all the colonies and empires dependent on Great Britain are in a great measure deprived of self-government, or there is a sufficient

quantity conferred upon them to give the appearance of self-government, but retaining the absolute power of what is called the mother country. Colonies are not free, and of course cannot be so while retained in that state. Thus deprived of freedom, they in effect deprive the mother country of freedom also. There is no instance known of the inhabitants of a country conquering other nations, and keeping them in subjection, retaining their own liberty. Excessive taxation and the loss of freedom are the punishments which God enforces with the utmost rigour against all conquering nations.

Thus, formerly, when the possessions of the kings of Spain were all comprised within that peninsula, the nobles of Castile, when crowning their monarch, informed him, that he was to obey the laws of the country; and that, if he transgressed his proper limit, they should reduce him to a private station: a friendly intimation, which they carried into effect on several occasions; for no sooner is man invested with power, in whatever part of the world he is placed, than he immediately begins to abuse its possession. But when the Spanish arms had conquered the Americas, and their standards were flying in triumph from

the Cordilleries of Mexico to the Andes of Chili, and the fertile islands of the Caribbean Sea owned their sway, it was a very different affair, and the monarch of Spain became, almost as a matter of course, invested with despotic power. It is only when Spain is deprived of nearly all her foreign possessions, the people are beginning to reflect that it is perhaps quite as well, and promotes the general happiness, when a nation exercises a direct and positive influence over the affairs of their own government.

The empire of Rome, when confined within the limit of Italy, was republican, but when they had passed their natural boundaries it immediately became servile.

England, when confined within her natural limits, had annual parliaments, and their monarch fed his ducks in St. James's Park, surrounded by his faithful subjects, and entered into familiar conversation with them.

When the parliament of England was first constituted, there can be little doubt it was meant to be employed about the affairs and the business of Englishmen; but their time is now occupied about the affairs of Ireland, the war with the Caffres, the taxes of Canada, the oppression of

Hindostan—the home affairs of England and the real business of the country receive very little attention. Nor can it be otherwise; and never will England be free, while she retains so many colonial empires in subjection.

The time will never arrive when the human race will cease to connect the idea of political happiness with extended dominion; yet an empire too extensive is unfavorable to the happiness of those over whom it is exercised.

When Bonaparte was eating oranges in the Grand Master's garden at Malta, he enjoyed perfect happiness, for his ambition was gratified, he was eating delicious fruit, and enjoying agreeable society, and these are things which contribute very powerfully to make man satisfied with things around him; at the same time, the plough of the peasant of France was dragged by a female! and that female was the peasant's wife! While England has fifty millions sterling of revenue, a hundred millions of subjects, and territories which extend to all parts of the known world, her agricultural labourers receive a miserable pittance of a few shillings each week in exchange for continued and never-ending toil.

The farmer, on the Atlantic coast of North

America, when rejoicing in the extension of the Confederacy to new States in the far west, forgets that it deprives him of that self-government for which his ancestors fought so bravely and so well.

Thus the same laws apply to the boundary of nations, under whatever form of government they choose to remain.

The liberty of a country depends very much on the same circumstance. A nation is as much deprived of liberty and self-government by extensive conquests, as the people over whom it exercises an unjust sway. Some may say, What is the use of this liberty, whose acquisition demands so much toil, and whose preservation demands such constant care?

We reply, Liberty is invaluable. She is the parent of every good to man. Without liberty, man is like a horse that is flogged, an ox that is goaded, or an ass whose ears have been pulled to an unnatural length.

For when the ass was first created, his ears were no longer in proportion to his size than any other animal, but being of a firm disposition, which his enemies called obstinacy, and declining on some occasions to proceed when he considered

himself too heavily laden, his enemies began to pull at his ears, until by the lapse of time they have become of their present size.

In the perfect enjoyment of true liberty, man resembles a god. He looks upon his fellow men and says, "I am their equal." He bows to none except his equals, he kneels to none but his lady-love, and prostrates himself only with humility before his God.

Liberty is a female and a goddess; she is to be wooed and won, not in the carpeted drawing-room, but on the battle-field!—not with the soft sound of music, but with the loud thunder of cannon!—not in the graceful movement of the dance, but by the bloody conflict of armed men!

Though a female, she is neither fickle nor false, but full of truth and love; but, unlike a female, she disdains inglorious ease!

To her, the fierce alarm of war and the high resolve of the Council Hall give joy! Soon, too soon, she flies to other lands, to glad their eyes with visions of true happiness.

CHAPTER XIII.

BOUNDARIES OF SAVAGE AND CIVILIZED RACES OF MEN—
INFLUENCE OF INTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS — MINOR
DIVISIONS OF A COUNTRY.

A river is a boundary to a savage, a lake more, the ocean is impassable; for his bark canoe is not fitted for engagements on the water.

He reveres the mountains, and seldom attempts to pass them; and his empire is always small, and bounded by the more minute physical obstacles on the surface of the earth.

The effect of very small territorial division is unfavorable to the tribes of savages. They fight continually.

Half-civilized nations have some interval of peace between their combats; they do not fight more than half their time.

Civilized nations seldom engage in war. Ascertain the number of wars in which a nation is the attacking party, and it will tell the quantity of happiness which they enjoy, and the degree of civilization to which they have attained.

It has generally been supposed that roads and canals forming extensive lines of communication are favorable to the extension of territorial power. When these are within a natural Kingdom or State, they of course tend to unite the people of a country, but it is questionable whether they can be sufficiently numerous as to join in one sentiment people of distinct national habits. They merely lessen or take away one cause of war, the variance of national custom, leaving all others in full operation.

The five roads and fifty passes across the Pyrenean mountains are not sufficient to join France and Spain.

The magnificent road of the Simplon did not preserve to the Viceroy of France the submission of his Italian subjects.

Roads, however numerous, will not change the seasons, will not alter the geographical situation of a country.

The ocean affords an easy channel of communication between England and France, but it does not combine in one sentiment the people of the two countries.

On this part of the subject, we cannot do better than give the written opinion of an individual who, after occupying the Presidential Chair of

the United States of America, carried with him into retirement all the kind and amiable feelings of human life, united to the deep political sagacity of a statesman, and who exercised the rites of hospitality in the most courteous manner:—

“DEAR SIR,—On turning from the past to the future, speculation may be invited to the influence on those boundaries that may result from new modifications of government, and the operation of art on the geographical features of Nature. The improvement in political science, more particularly the combination of the federal and representative principle, seems to favour a greater expansion of governments on a free form than has been maintainable under the most despotic; while so many of the physical obstacles, hitherto determining the boundaries of States, are now yielding to the means which render mountain, river, lake, and sea, artificially passable, with a facility and celerity which bring distant regions within the compass required for the useful inter-communications. Nor should the telegraph, with its probable improvements, be overlooked as an auxiliary to the convenient exercise of power over an extended space.

(Signed) JAMES MADDISON.

To. J. Finch, Esq.

France was anciently divided into provinces by strong natural lines of demarcation. The philosophers complained that the people were so absorbed by local feelings, they forgot to be Frenchmen. To obviate this difficulty, at the period of the Revolution, new lines of departments were drawn. All the old territorial arrangements being overturned, and scarcely able to tell under what new arrangement they were placed, Frenchmen rallied around the national standard.

In the good olden time of England, geometry was unknown, and a mathematician would have been looked upon as a sorcerer. When the great, the wise, the good Alfred rescued England from the incursions of the Danes, and wished to restore order and regularity and legislative discipline to his harassed people, he traced upon the soil of England that division into shires which has contributed so much to the welfare of the kingdom. For this purpose he chiefly made use of the geographical features of the country, and rivers and ranges of hills were eagerly seized upon as affording prominent lines of frontier to these smaller provinces. Thus on the eastern coast, the rivers Tyne, the Tees, the Humber, the Waveney, the Stour, and the Thames, are all made useful, as forming the divisional lines of counties.

In the older States of America, the divisions of counties, with some exceptions, follow natural lines. In the Mississippi Valley a different rule has been adopted, and the land is divided by artificial lines into townships ten miles square.

In a plain level country this is certainly the best mode, but in a country that has extensive subordinate ranges of mountains, or numerous rivers, a combination of natural and artificial lines would be preferable. A general rule might be adopted, that no individual should be obliged to cross over a river five hundred feet wide, or travel over a mountain a thousand feet high, to attend his county court, or vote at elections. In the Australian colonies, they do not seem to make that use of geometrical boundaries which the nature of the country would fully authorise.

Unfortunate is the man who resides near the frontier of a large kingdom, for it is always a dangerous position, or in a small natural kingdom, unless he is endowed with such a firm disposition of mind, that he would sooner die in battle than submit to oppression. The example of heroism and bravery, though fatal to himself, might secure better terms to his countrymen. An individual who has the world before him, "where to choose

his place of rest, and Providence his guide," would do well to avoid a residence on the borders of France, or an island that could be visited by the English or American fleets.

A few years hence the defiles of the North American Andes and the country between Mexico and the United States will certainly be a dangerous home.

In former time no individual who valued life or property would have chosen a residence on the debateable land between England and Scotland, or in the Marches of Wales, where battles and skirmishes were the usual incidents of each day for nearly five hundred years.

CHAPTER XIV.

BOUNDARIES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

THE boundaries of the United States present many phenomena that are worthy of being attentively studied. In examining these, we must remember that the people have yielded to a central government the distinctive mark, the most important prerogative of Sovereign power, the right of making peace and declaring war. The frontiers of the several States must therefore, under their present form of government, be judged rather as divisional lines of one territory, than as rival, jealous nations, ready to war with each other on the slightest pretext.

Happy country! where a native on passing the boundary line of a State, instead of meeting a bayonet or a custom-house officer, which are equally dangerous, or at least disagreeable, travels free and without interruption.

It may however be observed that, on most important questions brought before Congress,

although every member enjoys and exercises the privilege of speech, only three members are allowed to vote. These are representatives of the South, the East, the West. All the artificial divisions of territory disappear before the powerful influence of natural boundaries. Whether these are minor divisions, such as occur in every nation, or indicate strong national distinctions, will be gradually unfolded by the great Arbiter of human affairs. Time passes gently on, using his scythe with one hand, and holding up the mirror of Truth to nations with the other. Some nations refuse to look in the mirror; others view the image which the mirror presents, but refuse belief in the pictures of truth, and prefer the illusions of error; but happy is that nation which looks with steadfast gaze on the lesson of wisdom which Time presents to its view, and follows its dictates.

Mr. Jefferson has remarked that, if any great political convulsion should arise in the United States of America, the Alleghany Mountains, and not their present limits, would form the boundary of the Atlantic States. Her government, like every other, is by no means backward in her desire for new acquisitions of territory. On one

side she looks towards Canada, on the other towards Texas. One talon is stretched over Columbia river, and the other is extended towards the coast of Africa.

With regard to the boundaries between the State governments, it may be observed that many of them were fixed by accident. It was easier to declare lines of latitude and longitude to be frontiers, than to point out accurate natural boundaries in a country, the geography of which was totally unknown.

Between the separate States, some of the boundaries might be advantageously changed. The line between New Hampshire and Maine should be remodeled for the advantage of both parties.

Massachusetts possesses a small circular portion of territory on the north bank of the Merrimac: she should be content with the south shore of the river.

The State of Mississippi should comprise the eastern shore of that magnificent river for some distance from its mouth.

A territory between Maine and New Brunswick was for several years in dispute between Great Britain and the United States, but a division of land was happily accomplished by treaty. The

quantity of self-government possessed by the people on either side of this frontier of the two empires is extremely equal and similar. In New Brunswick they have a local legislature, by whom their internal affairs are regulated; but in the management of foreign affairs, they are controlled by the power of Britain, at the distance of three thousand miles across the Atlantic.

In Maine they have also a domestic legislature, who regulate their local affairs, but they have to send every winter across the Penobscot, the Hudson, the Delaware, the Sussequehanna, and even through Hellgate, at much risk and inconvenience, to inquire of a member from Indiana, and another from Louisiana, how their foreign affairs are to be managed. Let us hope that the people in this territory may in a few years be sufficiently strong to combat against either power that comes to enslave them.

The circumstance of the United States of America having once been colonies of Great Britain, and of their having gained their freedom on the battle-field, renders it desirable to ascertain what their condition is; whether their independence has been advantageous to themselves, and also whether Great Britain has suffered or

gained in her general prosperity by the emancipation of the colonists from her rule.

The twenty-six States and territories which compose the United States of America abound in flourishing cities and towns, and contain innumerable villages. The seas which wash their coasts are crowded with ships, and their countless harbours are filled with sloops, brigs, and schooners of all sizes and dimensions. The magnificent rivers are covered with steam-boats, which day and night pursue their incessant course. The canals are wider than those in England, and can scarcely afford room on their surface for the numerous boats which are constantly employed in conveying the manufactures of Europe to the interior country, and carrying the products of the interior to the ports on the Atlantic. A scene of activity prevails, which is only rivalled by England. Sleep is unknown, partly from incessant occupation, and partly from political agitation.

Their country has produced men of whose fame the world may be proud. Here was born and flourished Washington, who freed his country from the British yoke, and than whom a more pure patriot never existed: Rome could not produce his equal, nor Greece his superior. Here

lived John Adams, the father of liberty—the philosophic Jefferson, whose countenance and whose writings beamed with intelligence—Madison, the statesman and patriot, with whom it was a pleasure to converse—De Witt Clinton, the founder of canal navigation in the States, and whose personal appearance was a true model of dignity—Patrick Henry, the orator, before whom the minds of his countrymen were as ductile as molten glass, and pliable as the small tender blades of grass in the field—Chief Justice Marshall, who organized a system of judicial arrangement by which twenty millions of human beings are guided like lambs in a field—Franklin, who combined the stern wisdom of the sage and philosopher with the playfulness of a child, who instructed the world with a jest, and arranged the government of a State by a proverb—Channing, the Christian patriot, whose writings are read and admired wherever the English language is known—these are men of whom England might be proud to say, “these were my children.” And have they not still living Webster, Clay, Calhoun, and others too numerous to mention, who guide their country by their counsels, and are ornaments of the State.

The men of America have contended with Britain in the field and on the wave, and have not always been vanquished. Now they can be no common people, to contend with Englishmen on either element.

From whence has arisen this state of prosperity which the United States usually exhibit? The system of government which it adopts is extremely simple, and consists in these principles—

1. Education is afforded at the expense of the State to every child.
2. A representative government, with a single chief elected by the people.
3. All religions, all creeds, are viewed with equal favor by the State.

These are principles very similar to those for which Hampden bled in the field, and Sydney died on the scaffold.

Now let us inquire what are the advantages which Great Britain enjoys by the emancipation of the United States, and we shall find they are numerous.

Great Britain being of limited size, and containing a large population, has a number of subjects who annually leave their parent State to seek their fortune in other countries. About thirty

thousand natives of the British isles emigrate every year to the United States. They are received with hospitality in the log-hut of the settler, in the frame-house of the farmer, in the marble mansion of the merchant, and in the palace of the president. Every trade, every occupation, is thrown open to them, as if they were natives of the soil. If they wish to farm, they can buy land on the Hudson, the Potomac, the Altamaha, or the Mississippi, where there is a steam-boat navigation of twenty thousand miles in extent.

The commerce of England with the United States is greater than she carries on with any other country, and by its independence we are relieved from any expense for their government, or any armaments to defend them. This self-government of nations is really a most excellent thing for all parties, if conquering nations would but view it in that light. Many politicians considered the severance of the British colonies a blow struck at the prosperity of Britain; but, on the contrary, it has increased her power, her commerce, her prosperity, in an unexampled degree, and must be considered by all who calmly examine the subject, as the most favorable event that has ever happened in British history.

The chief disadvantages under which the United States labour, are the incessant political agitation which prevails. No sooner is one election over than another commences, and before President Tyler has descended from his throne, every lawyer, every merchant, every farmer, is employed in tormenting his neighbour to vote for a new candidate.

A strong illusion also prevails on the subject of money, vast numbers of the population believing that a dollar made of paper is equal to one made of silver, and coined in Mexico: this infatuation has entailed great misfortunes on the country. In the Southern States, there are more than three millions of slaves, and there is not at present the slightest appearance of any change in their condition.

We have, in a former page, proposed that the island of Nassau, contiguous to New York, should form an independent State. It is larger in extent than Rhode Island, and nearly as populous as Delaware. A friend here whispered in my ear, "What trouble you are going to cause to these unfortunate people. If they are to be free, they will require a constitution, and will want a governor. Then only consider the caucuses, the

political meetings of young and old men, the votes, the resolutions, the remonstrances, and counter-resolutions, and the opposite meetings of federalists and democrats, and national republicans of the old and new school." Struck with his remark, I replied, "I will give them a constitution, and I will be their governor."

CONSTITUTION OF THE ISLAND OF NASSAU.

Any person who expressed a wish to subdue or to purchase any neighbouring territory, or to found a colony and keep it in subjection, should be esteemed an enemy to his countrymen, for he would add to their taxes, and take away from their happiness.

The community should be entirely agricultural.

He who sowed most wheat, or Indian corn, should be esteemed a friend to his country.

He who planted a peach orchard should be a senator for life.

He who shot the fattest buck should be captain in his district for a year.

He who produced the most wine might have the pleasure of sending a cask to each of his neighbours.

He who caught the largest quantity of fish should have the privilege of keeping open-house until all were consumed.

He who raised the fattest ox should be at liberty to keep him in a beautiful paddock, and to walk round him once a day as long as he lived.

No lawyers would be necessary, for there would never be any disputes.

No physicians would be requisite, for the human race, exempt from care, would be free from disease.

There would be no robbers, for no man would attempt to steal a barn, or to run away with a cow.

All would be good, and therefore all would be happy.

The only misfortune that could possibly happen to these people would be when the sun did not ripen the peaches.

No penitentiaries should be built, for if they built one, they must build two; they must finally cover the whole face of the island with penitentiaries, and the foul sight of those receptacles of crime would disfigure the fair face of nature. Instead of the care and the money of the State being lavished on criminals, it should be bestowed

in quite a different direction—in the education of the innocent and poor.

And then with their seas full of fish, their woods full of game, their orchards full of peaches, and their gardens full of roses, they might enjoy the happiest life in the world.

CHAPTER XV.

ON WAR AND CONQUESTS.

WAR is fashion, war is folly, war sanctions every crime that man can commit.

Rise, Earth! and conquer armed men, take away their arms and instruments of war, and compel them to resume the pursuits of peace; then shall the vexed earth be still, and the human race will carry the arts and sciences, and their political combinations, to the highest degree of perfection.

Indians war with all but their own tribe.

In the Highlands of Scotland each savage clan was accustomed to combat all those who lived in the neighbouring valley.

All savage nations are alike—when not at war with their neighbours, they fight with one another. When Bonaparte conquered Egypt, he conferred the command of a district of country on a member of the French Institute, that he might observe how a philosopher would govern a province, and

lest the Arabs and Copts, unaccustomed to so much happiness, should rebel at the sight of him, he was escorted by a regiment of infantry, and a squadron of cuirassiers. He rode in a splendid chariot along the bank of the Nile, for, like a true philosopher, he was fond of pomp, ease, pleasure, luxury, and power. He was one of the most kind and benevolent of men, for he never wished harm to any human being, except to his enemies, and he revolved in his mind a theory of government which should render his subjects the admiration of all nations. He reasoned in the following manner—

“I am surely wiser than these Arabs—I will therefore govern them according to my good will and pleasure; but I will not kill many of them, nor banish them, except for atrocious offences. As their time will not be occupied with political affairs, they will have so much more time to cultivate their fields, and to be happy. My brave troops will defend them, I will govern them, and will merely take a great portion of their corn, their cotton, their sugar, and all their money, which they will cheerfully surrender. And I will have all the oranges that grow in the country, and not a date-tree shall flourish but I will have

a share in the produce: this will be some slight return for the fatigue which I shall undergo, but yet I will not fatigue myself too much, for that might endanger my health."

While saying these words, he arrived in his province, and the first thing that met his view were the natives of two rival villages, drawn up in battle array, and ready to engage: they were armed with spears, matchlocks, daggers, swords, lances, bows and arrows, and other Eastern implements of war. The philosopher, who was surprised that any human being should fight when he could remain at peace, inquired the reason of the combat. The Arabs, who were surprised that any human being should remain at peace when he might enjoy the pleasure of fighting, replied, that their ancestors had been accustomed to spend all their leisure time in war, and it would be very wrong to break through so laudable a custom. As a mark of respect to their new governor, they politely invited him to choose his own side, and partake of the combat. At this moment an arrow flew with great force and velocity; it was accidentally shot by an Arab, who was anxious to begin the combat; it struck the philosopher, and he fell with a mortal wound.

He died universally regretted; even the Arabs lamented his death. He was buried in the desert, and a tomb was erected on the spot where the catastrophe happened, on which was placed this inscription:—

SACRED TO THE MEMORY
OF

A PHILOSOPHER.

Thus was lost to the world the only opportunity they will ever possess of knowing what is good government, for there are very few philosophers in the world, and that is probably the reason why the government of a province is never confided to their charge.

In civilised countries, the same hostile spirit is shewn. Whenever two villages of nearly equal size are situated within ten miles of each other, rivalry takes place, and the natives would occasionally combat, but they are restrained by the laws. Cities, within one hundred miles of each other, have the same spirit of enmity. When they are under one government, the people are not allowed to march out with cannon, and fire grape-shot at one another, and therefore the spirit of hostility evaporates through the gazettes, and is displayed in dull jests and very grave inuendos.

Some nations profess peace! Yes; they do.

If a young lion, before his teeth were sharp, his claws were grown, or his muscles were strong, before he had gratified his carnivorous propensity, or ere he had yet dabbled his pretty feet with blood, should say that he intended, when of age, to eat grass like a sheep, and that when, on feast-day and holiday, he invited other lions to dine with him, he should place before them only tender shrubs and flowering plants, that they should dine on primroses, and have a desert on cowslips—we could not believe the assertion.

We would not contradict the young king of the forest, for that would be unpleasant to his feelings, but we should reason in our own mind thus: All other lions devour every living animal that comes within their reach; it is therefore probable that when he grows up he will follow the custom of his ancestors.

Thus it is with nations. There is no variety in the political history of man; there can be none, for he is acted upon very powerfully by his passions, and very feebly by his reasoning faculties; and therefore, until a new race of beings is sent to inhabit the earth, the same scene of carnage and of slaughter will always take place, at regular

periodical intervals. The Nile overflows, and human passions do the same ; the river returns to its channel, and human passions subside. It may be a melancholy picture, but it possesses the merit of truth. The motto of every nation is, "Seize and hold;" or one equally bad, "Purchase and keep."

Nations, young in power, profess the utmost goodwill to the whole human race; they never intend to commence any wars, and they proclaim their whole career will be one of peace, justice, and tranquillity.

They acquire strength, and then attack, ravage, govern, and oppress every nation which is so unfortunate as to be near them, and sometimes wander over the whole earth to find people whom they can subdue. After centuries of war, rapine, glory, success, victory, conquest, taxes, defeat, terror, despair, commotion, and rebellion, they at length discover the invincible truth, that God hath placed a bound to the ambition of man; there are certain limits beyond which he cannot pass with impunity. This truth can only be learned by experience; for each nation believes itself to be completely exempt from those general rules which history proclaims to the whole human race.

The species of war that we would recommend to nations should be like the tournament of olden time. The champions met on a beautiful plain, when the sky was fair above, and the grass was fresh beneath—the shock of mimic war was accompanied by instrumental music—each victorious knight was crowned by his favorite lady with a wreath of flowers, and a sumptuous feast concluded the labours of the day, and restored all the combatants to good humour.

There are many persons who consider that the horrors of war, and its wretchedness, depend in a great degree upon the weapons employed. They imagine that none but a barbarian would make use of the tomahawk; that it is only the savage who wields the terrific war-club; and it is not to be endured that bows and arrows should be employed in war. The same persons believe that it is the spirit of humanity which stands by the side of the musket; that it is a feeling of philanthropy which accompanies a thrust of the bayonet; and true Christian-like feeling vies with the swiftness of the cannon-ball, and will not leave it a single moment alone. But the great God derides such vain distinctions; the tomahawk, the war-club, the bow and arrow, the musket, the bayonet,

and the cannon, are in his eyes alike instruments of woe to mankind, and those whose hands guide them, and those whose counsels direct their application without just cause, will be equally punished.

Wars are frequent. The cry of the moralist and the smile of the philosopher are in vain. They will still continue. What is their use?

Some may say that war is a scourge for the political crimes of nations. Others may assert that it prevents nations from falling asleep; and as the pursuit of their prey compels wild animals to exertion, and is favorable to their health and longevity, furnishing them at the same time both with appetite and food, so the contest between nations prevents the moral and political lethargy into which they would otherwise fall.

The following is a more correct solution of that moral problem which has perplexed some wise men. The spirit of conquest by which the human race is governed, is in many instances extremely beneficial, and within certain limits it is a most valuable quality. Like every other passion to which man is subject, and which hurry him about, just like the wind drives an empty nutshell upon the surface of a small pond, it is only when carried beyond its proper bounds that it becomes noxious.

If man was not impelled by the love of power, there would be upon the surface of the world ten thousand millions of separate communities; they would be found in every valley, and would form spots on every hill. Each would have its laws and regulations of civil polity; for, to form the smallest community, there must be some law or custom to govern the intercourse of its members. In this state of affairs, supposing the other dispositions of man, as we see them displayed around us, were in activity, one of these communities, the most enlightened, would treat a stranger with hospitality; they would give him as many strawberries as he could eat, as much milk as he could drink, and they would never disturb his afternoon siesta. A second might interdict his passage. The twentieth would certainly put him to death. None of the benefits which are derived from the extended commerce of the human race could be obtained. Man would be comparatively a solitary animal, and his acquisition of knowledge and of art being limited by such minute boundaries, would have little temptation, and no reward, for their development. By the establishment of large kingdoms, the stage of usefulness is increased—inventions are disseminated with rapidity—the sphere of human intellect is enlarged.

We are not of opinion with that French moralist who said, "*Il ne faut jamais songer à la guerre que pour defendre la liberté;*" for all those wars may be considered as necessary, and tend to promote human happiness, which are made for the consolidation of natural empires. Those are to be approved which took place for the union of the British Isles, for the consolidation of France, for the establishment of the kingdom of Spain.

Switzerland contains a population of two millions of people, who live in a strong castle in the centre of Europe. They can arm a hundred thousand warriors. They are unfortunately divided into many petty cantonal governments, who sell the children of liberty to fight the battles of despotism in foreign countries, and in latter years have allowed the soil of the republic to be trodden upon by foreign armies.

Happy will it be for Switzerland when a native of that country shall be unable to tell whether he was born in the valley of Berne or in the mountainous region of Unterwalden.

In the history of nations, we peruse an account of three States whose political relations have been governed by maxims of sound practical philosophy.

China refuses to make conquests beyond her

natural limits. Santo Marino, when invited by the chief consul of France to round the territories of her small republic, refused so tempting an offer. Massachusetts surrendered the right of sovereignty to an extensive dominion, when she could no longer exercise power without committing injustice.

Those which are undertaken to reduce large empires to a natural size, may also be considered as wars for liberty. All others are adverse to the real prosperity of States.

To some nations, the pomp and magnificence of preparation, and the hope of seizing with violence on the possessions of others, may lead to combat; but far happier are those who, content with the dominion which Providence has assigned them, use every effort consistent with true honour to avoid the calamity of war.

They are saved from the dishonor of conquest over nations inferior in strength—from the crime of exercising dominion over people who wish to be free—from the intoxication and false glitter of victory—from the deep shame and terror of defeat.

There are three varieties of conquests, which may be classed in the following order:

First. Where an armed force overruns a country, but is content with plundering the natives of their property and treasures, and then return to their own country, allowing the conquered people to resume the usual and customary forms of their own government and policy. Such were the ancient expeditions of the Tartars into Europe, when they overran Hungary, Poland, Germany, and Russia. Each Tartar carried a rope, one end of which was fastened to his saddle-bow; and when he had caught a German, he tied the other end of the rope round his neck, and put his horse to the full gallop. After a short course, the German was too happy to escape from farther ill-treatment by giving up every thing he had in the world. The Tartar then set off home, leaving the German free, who gave a few groans, collected together his family, and resumed his usual occupations.

The seizure of Saxony by Frederick the Great of Prussia was of a similar character. He did not attempt a permanent occupation of the country, but he subjected the natives to a severe military conscription, and to heavy contributions.

The military seizure of Austria, consequent on the battle of Wagram, and the terrific exactions

on Prussia after the defeat at Jena, belong to this class.

The expedition of Nadir Shah into India resulted in the confiscation of treasures which had been amassed by the Mogul Emperor; after the accomplishment of which purpose the Shah resumed his march to his native country of Persia.

In more modern times, the Mahrattas have pursued the same policy; assembling numerous corps of light cavalry, they traversed the low country of India with great rapidity, robbing and plundering the unfortunate natives.

The second class of conquests are those where a people, leaving their original territory to be occupied by whoever chooses to be at the trouble of taking possession, seize on a foreign territory, and establish themselves there, either making slaves of the original inhabitants, or reducing them to an inferior scale in the political government of the country. The conquest of Livonia and Ingria by the Teutonic Knights was of this description. Such was the conquest of Gaul by the Franks in the fourth century of the Christian era, and the incursion of the Helvetii, which was stopped by Julius Cæsar. The incursions of the so-called barbarous tribes who precipitated them-

selves on the Roman Empire during the last period of its decline and fall, were chiefly of this class, and also the seizure of the kingdom of Spain by the Goths. The occupation of England by the Saxon tribes, who divided its territory among their various chiefs, as they were able to seize upon it by the fortune of war, falls under this second class. They did not attempt to unite their new conquests to the ancient petty sovereignties in Saxony, but each chief was content with reigning supreme in his new dominion. This shewed a spirit of moderation and of policy of which modern times afford no example.

The third class of conquests are those where one nation subdues another, and retains it in subjection, without abandoning the parent country from whence they came. The conquest of England by William the Conqueror was of this description, and the sufferings which the people undergo in the various stages of conquest are always the most severe. Of a similar character was the occupation of the greater part of Italy by Napoleon Bonaparte, who intended permanently to unite the two countries of France and Italy. The conquest of Hindostan by the British forces, and the consequent massacre and dethronement of

the native sovereigns, belong to this class. The Romans, subduing the various nations by whom they were surrounded, united them permanently to their empire, until natural causes set them once more at liberty.

The evils which the conquered people undergo are of course proportioned to the length of occupation, and the severity of the conqueror, although, in every case, the evil is a very severe one to the unhappy vanquished nation. Their national pride is humiliated, and they suffer in every way, both in person and property.

Among the classes of conquests there is only one small portion which is at all justifiable, and that is, where an expedition is fitted out to take possession of a country where the population is excessively thin and scattered. Thus, the occupation of the North American provinces, during the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and King James the First and Charles, were perfectly justifiable, because it was the means of introducing a civilized people into a fertile country, which they brought into a high state of cultivation compared with its former sterility. Australia is an instance of a similar kind. The happiness of the whole human

race is increased by the settlement of a country which has remained hitherto unproductive.

The great Father of all, for some inscrutable reason, allows crime to be committed in the world, but he invariably punishes it after it has been committed. A nation cannot, any more than an individual, commit crime with impunity.

If a sparrow pecks its brother, it is punished.

If a man looks with scorn upon the meanest beggar who solicits charity, he is punished.

If a nation sends an army to ravage foreign countries; all these things are looked upon as crimes by the just Arbiter who presides over human affairs, and punishment is awarded.

We should be disposed to estimate amongst the greatest evils of conquest its total destruction of the moral and physical sense of the conquerors.

There are in England many men who behave with such strict justice in personal transactions with their fellow men, that nothing could induce them to swerve in the smallest degree from that which they believed to be right; yet these same persons cannot see the slightest harm in dethroning the Indian sovereigns, and seizing their country—their moral sense of right on this sub-

ject is totally obliterated, or rather it does not exist.

When a nation is subdued it suffers, but when it conquers it does not feel.

Conquerors have the most beautiful retina to their eyes, but they do not see! They have the most delicate organization of the ear, but they do not hear! They have muscles in the palms of their hands, and tendons at the end of their fingers, but they do not feel!

The vanquished throws himself at the feet of his conqueror, and utters a sigh, the conqueror thinks it a symptom of joy—the vanquished utters a cry of despair, his conqueror tells him that he is perfectly happy—the vanquished writhes in pain, his limbs are twisted beneath him in agony, and his conqueror thinks it a proof of the highest delight.

It would be a curious subject of inquiry, to ascertain which are greatest in amount, the miseries of a subjugated people, or those of their conquerors; and if there were a balance sufficiently capacious to hold them in the opposite scales, the experiment might be easily tried.

At first sight it appears a very delightful, glorious thing, to send an army to a foreign country,

to seize upon town, city, and fort, cottage, house, and palace; to seize the treasures of a prince, to imprison him, or substitute in his place some pretender to the throne; but, in fact, the most easy conquests seldom repay the expense with which they are attended. A conquering nation always suffers an increase of taxation in proportion to the extent of country which it has subdued. Let us compare the evils which England suffered under that ferocious conqueror William the Norman, and those which she suffered under the kings Edward the Third and Henry the Fifth and Sixth, when the forces of England were in possession of the fairest provinces of France, and it is difficult to say which were the greatest. We all have read, and may have some idea of what the unfortunate Saxons endured beneath the ruthless Norman; but read an account, in Hume, of the state of England after King Henry the Fifth died, and the English were in possession of Guienne, Gascony, Normandy, Poitou, and other flourishing provinces of France. The taxes of the kingdom were extremely heavy, and almost insupportable; the youth of England were drafted to engage in foreign wars; and the land, left untilld, did not produce sufficient corn for the people;

famine ensued, accompanied by contagious disorders: the woods were occupied by wild beasts, and by robbers rendered desperate by misery. This was the happiness achieved by England in her conquest of France, and when there was but one fortified city, Orleans, which served as a barrier against the total subjugation of that country.

It is the universal law, that nations suffer as many evils as they inflict.

Napoleon was the greatest conqueror that Europe has beheld during the last ten centuries of time. How the earth trembled when his name was mentioned, and shook when his legions appeared! He struck down the sovereigns like thistle-down, and scattered their battalions like chaff—his infantry held possession of Prussia—his cuirassiers were encamped in Austria—his artillery had a bivouac in Spain; he directed his lancers to erect their tents in Britain, but the Britons refused to receive them, unless they came as prisoners of war. When he smiled he gave away provinces, and when he laughed his marshals were seated on thrones. One king held his bridle, another presented him wine, and a third king was busily employed in peeling oranges for the imperial table. The forces of France occu-

pied the finest regions of Europe, and the French people suddenly found their taxes raised from the six hundred millions of francs, which they had paid under the Bourbons, to twelve hundred millions of francs, which they paid to Napoleon. The children of France, when able to carry arms, were torn from the embraces of their friends and parents, and sent to perish on the various slaughter grounds of Europe. The Bourbons, like the good old monarchs of Europe, only allowed their subjects to spend half their time in war, but Napoleon kept his subjects constantly engaged in hostilities—peace was unknown during his reign.

The most general insurrection that has taken place in England, since the days of Wat Tyler, was that of eighteen hundred and forty-two, when the northern and central portions of the kingdom were traversed by numerous bands of men, whom extreme misery had driven into open revolt. At the same time the standard of England was floating on the strongest fortresses and the most flourishing regions of the known world: perhaps there is some connexion between the extreme misery and the glorious conquests, and no doubt there is, for they always follow in regular succession, like day and night.

There is another curious circumstance relating to conquests which demands some notice, although in fact it arises from the loss of moral sensation, which every nation experiences when it engages in the pursuit of foreign conquest. Nations never view the conquests made by others in the same favorable light as they view their own acquisition of territory. The three nations which are at the present time the most ambitious, and the most eagerly engaged in acquiring foreign dominions, to which they have not the smallest right, are Great Britain, Russia, and the United States of America. Each nation considers itself perfectly justifiable in its conquests; each considers the other as tyrannical and oppressive. A philosopher would think them all very much alike; or if he were not too busy he might inquire the number of millions of people which each had conquered or purchased, and then assign the degree of guilt to each in the same relative proportion.

CHAPTER XVI.

BOUNDARIES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE—IONIAN ISLANDS—
MALTA—GIBRALTAR—WEST INDIES—NEWFOUNDLAND—
GUIANA—INDIA.

WE now approach that part of the subject which ought to be of the highest interest to every Englishman who glories in the land of his birth, who lives on the soil where an Alfred triumphed no less in legislation than in arms, where Elizabeth reigned in the affections of her people, and where Queen Victoria now governs a nation who, however divided they may be on subjects of political interest, all unite in a sentiment of loyalty to their sovereign.

When we first begin to think on the subject of the natural boundaries of empires, the example of Great Britain holding so many foreign possessions appears at once to contradict any ideas we may have formed, and it is only after repeated and serious consideration, that we perceive that these colonies do not contribute to her real prosperity. On the contrary, the happiness of States

consists, as it does in individuals, in observing the strict law of justice. A nation should always endeavour to secure the natural limits for its people, which nature points out in general with sufficient clearness; but the moment it passes beyond them, the real welfare of a community is sacrificed to a love of foreign conquest and wars, which renders the most severe taxation necessary to supply the requisite expenditure. I can have no political object to serve, for my name is totally unknown in the political world, and all parties are very much alike. After hearing an oration in praise of the conquest of Affghanistan, we learn to look on all party distinctions with doubt and distrust, and the conquest of Meanee rivals it on the opposite side. If a pledge is required for my sincerity, I call upon the calm, and good, and wise Priestley, who never for a single instant swerved from that which he believed to be true and honest, and useful to mankind; his blood flows in my veins, and courses round my heart, his counsels will animate my spirit, and his love of truth shall guide my pen.

"Toto orbe Britannos divisos."

The words of the Roman historian are as true at the present day, as when they were first written ;

with this single difference, that although Britain is separated from the rest of the world, the rest of the world is not separated from Britain. By sending from time to time numerous fleets and armies, and still continuing these expeditions, we have conquered and retain in subjection, the following territories, provinces, and islands:

In Europe, the British Islands comprise England, Scotland, and Ireland, and their dependencies, and also the Channel Islands adjacent to the coast of France—Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Sark. In the Mediterranean Sea, an English garrison occupies the Ionian Islands. Malta, an impregnable fortress, where the Knights of St. John formerly held the whole force of the Ottoman Empire at bay, and finally triumphed over their arms, is occupied with English battalions.

Gibraltar, the strongest fortress in Spain, views an English standard floating in the air on the highest summit of the rock; and it defies the utmost efforts of the Spaniards to dislodge it from its station, for it is defended by a thousand cannon, and the artillerymen who serve these formidable batteries are Englishmen.

In Southern Africa, where the lion roams in search of his prey, where the rhinoceros disdains

a superior, where flocks of thousands of deer cover the plains, and where the hippopotamus swims in the rivers and tramples along their sedgy banks—there Britain owns about one-third of the continent. On the pestiferous coast of Africa, where the atmosphere is polluted by contagion, the English flag is triumphant on the forts at the mouth of the Gambia and at Sierra Leone. St. Helena, the last residence of the ambitious Napoleon, is also in possession of Great Britain, and completes her chain of conquests in this portion of the globe.

Australia, an entire continent, along whose grassy plains and gentle hills the kangaroo bounds, but already finds the hand of the destroyer busy among his ranks, is claimed as an appanage to the British crown. If any foreign vessel sails within a few miles of the sacred territory, a cannon-ball reminds her not to approach too near. Van Diemen's Land, in the vicinity, is like a small manor farm attached to an extensive plantation.

New Zealand, a group of islands situated in the Pacific Ocean, as large in extent as Great Britain, has lately been annexed to our dominions.

In India, we have conquered nearly all the States between the Ganges and the Indus; and at the mouths of those rivers our territories extend beyond in both directions. Ceylon, Singapore, Mauritius, Aden, and Hong Kong, complete the Asiatic dominions attached to the British crown. The British dominions in North America comprise in extent one-half of the entire continent, extending from Cape Breton to the Columbia River, and from the coast of Labrador to the northern shores of the great American lakes Erie, Ontario, Huron, and Superior. When the Englishman listens to the roar of the great cataract of Niagara, he may reflect that the mighty stream, which pours its waters with such resistless energy over the rock to pursue its way to the ocean, has passed in its whole course by the side of territories which own Britain for their sovereign arbiter.

While he bathes in the rainbow which the cataract forms, when its colours impart brilliancy to his features, and as he holds the rainbow in his hands, and folds it in his arms, he is pleased with that beautiful Iris, which no one has any right to deprive him of, for she is faithful to none other.

In the most northerly point of the American

continent, in Baffin's Bay, whence the birds fly in the winter season from the severity of the cold, and where the mercury in the thermometer is frozen, there the Englishman remains, to keep the standard of his country still aloft. Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Prince Edward's Island, Anticosti, and others too numerous to mention, are under British supremacy.

In the West Indies we have also taken possession of islands too numerous to mention in detail.

An English standard waves freely in the air over Barbadoes.

An English flag asserts our claim to dominion over the Bermudas.

An English banner forbids the whole world to approach near the Bahamas.

An English ensign warns all nations not to come near the Tortugas.

We have, however, behaved with great generosity, for we have left two islands in possession of the Spaniards, we have permitted the French to retain two islands, and the Negroes another; with that exception we retain nearly all the islands of the Caribbean Sea. From Jamaica to Trinidad,

all are ours. To recount their names would require a dictionary, and to repeat them would tax the strongest memory.

In the tropical clime of South America, where the heat is so intense that even the wild animals seek refuge in the most gloomy and secret caverns, or amid the thickest foliage of the woods, on the territory of Guiana, there the British standard defies the utmost power of the sun, and contends with him for dominion over the soil.

The Falkland Islands, near the South American continent, have been lately claimed as an appanage to the British crown.

It must be confessed that we own territories more extensive than those over which Sindbad the sailor travelled ! and islands more fertile than that over which Robinson Crusoe reigned !

And Neptune, ancient god of the seas, who was formerly regarded as a divinity upon the waters, where are you now ? You visit the Arctic Ocean, and there you behold the Englishman pursuing the whales, and catching them, as if they were little minnows in a brook, and boiling them in huge cauldrons, to extract the oil to bring home. You visit the Mediterranean, but the noise of the terrific cannonade of the British fleet, which

crumbled the ramparts of the strong forts of Algiers and Acre, and laid them in ruins, affrights you. Diving beneath the Atlantic you raise your head above the ocean on the shore of the Caribbean Island, there the standard of England is waving in the breeze. You pass onward, and seek to take a little breathing time on the southern promontory of Africa, but there the English have taken possession of the coast. You visit Australia, and find the Englishmen pasturing their sheep as quietly as in the vales of Herefordshire, or on the downs of Sussex. You visit India, but the cry of anguish from the shore affrights you; and you seek refuge in New Zealand, but the English have lately occupied it. In despair, you retire to some cavern, inaccessible to mortals, where you conceal yourself from observation.

Gold is gathered in our stream,
Diamonds are found in our rock,
Pearls grow in our water,
Rubies shine in our mine.

A Meteor-fire plays with our wave,
A Cataract falls in our colony,
A Water-spout gathers in our climate,
A Sand-storm rages in our province.

Cotton grows on our bush,
Sugar ripens in our canes,
Cocoa flourishes in our groves,
Coffee is gathered from our plants.

The Mango falls in our field,
The Tamarind grows in our garden,
The Plantain clusters in our orchard,
The Pomegranate blushes in our wood.

The Cinnamon grows on our isthmus,
The Clove hardens on our peninsula,
The Pineapple lives on our island,
The Grape ripens on our continent.

The Cowry lives on our shore,
The Conch travels on our beach,
The Pholas bores on our rock,
The Trumpet-shell sounds on our sand.

The Lion wars on our plain,
The Wolf howls on our hill,
The Tiger fights in our jungle,
The Leopard hunts in our wood.

The Beaver builds in our pond,
The Moose-deer browses on our moss,
The Giraffe eats our tender shrub,
The Polar Bear warms himself on our ice.

The Kangaroo leaps on our plain,
The Spring Bok jumps on our valley,
The Antelope bounds on our upland,
The Gazelle dances on our lowland.

The Crocodile smiles in our stream,
The Brown Bear frowns in our wood,
The Hyæna laughs in our cave,
The Panther moans in our grove.

The Sloth climbs on our tree,
The Monkey chatters on our rock,
The Boa sleeps on our soil,
The Baboon lives on our fruit.

The Condor flies in our province,
The Scorpion bites in our kingdom,
The Polypus arms in our sea,
The Firefly shines in our garden.

The Turtle slumbers on our beach,
The Humming Bird flies in our grove,
The Ostrich walks on our sand,
The Flamingo sentries our land.

The Whale gambols in our ocean,
The Shark preys in our sea,
The painted Dolphin strives in vain
To rival the colour on our flag.

The Nautilus sails on our sea,
The Blue Fish rows in company,
The Flying Fish leaps in our water,
The Porpoise plays in our waves.

The Sturgeon leaps in our river,
The White Fish glitters in our lake,
The Muscanonge is captain in our water,
The Cat Fish lives in our brooks.

And the salmon swims up our rivers every year as far as he can, to inquire whether a people who have conquered so many nations are happy and contented at home. But what are all these foreign birds, and beasts, and fishes? One little robin redbreast is worth them all combined; the note of the skylark is more pleasing to the ear than the roar of the lion; and the chirp of the household sparrow is more agreeable than the cry of the flamingo.

TO ENGLAND.

The Wild-rose blooms in our hedge,
The Daisy grows in our field,
The Cowslip shines in our meadow,
The Primrose lives in our pasture.

The Bulrush nobly guards our pond,
The Lily keeps him company,
The Wild-thyme scents the country air,
The Heath-bell carpets many a fair.

The Swan rules over our river,
The Eagle governs our rock,
The Plover reigns over our common,
The Heron is lord over our brook.

The Blackbird sings in our grove,
The Lark mounts in our sky,
The Sparrow chirps in our street,
The Thrush warbles in our wood.

We have conquered the lion of Africa. We
have saddled the elephant of India. The crocodile
of Berbice crouches beneath our sway. The tiger
of Bengal alone stands at bay.

SONG.

TO THE TIGER OF INDIA.

Tiger! I adore thee,
For valour in the fight,
Skin of matchless beauty,
And eyes so keen and bright.

Your empire, the jungle,
You guard with jealous care,
Your foes, though numerous,
Inspire no coward fear.

The Turk comes with sabre,
The Russ like savage bear,
Briton with his musket,
The Hindoo with his spear.

You breakfast on a Turk,
You sandwich on a Jew,
Dine upon Englishman,
And sup on the Hindoo.

Feasting on dainty fare,
Your dreams are calm and light;
Awake, then, 'tis morning,
And shew your eyes so bright.

All the nations of the earth find that we have either conquered some of their colonies, or retain some of their subjects under our dominion. The Negro is not so black, but that we govern him. We retain the Hottentot tribes in subjection, in order that they may produce a second Venus for our admiration. The Ceylonese endeavours in vain to conceal himself in his jungle, for he finds himself subject to our laws. The Canadian finds the frost and snow of his climate no bar to our occupation of his strongest fortress. The Dutchman flies in vain to the interior desert of Africa to escape the meteor flag of England; he is pursued, and finds that, however far he may travel, he cannot escape from British jurisdiction. The

Spaniard is not so proud, but we keep him in subjection. The Frenchman finds his colonies torn from his grasp, and in the possession of his ancient foe. Even our old Saxon countrymen the Germans find us pouncing on their territory, and capturing the little island of Heligoland; but this is only a trifling revenge for the incursions of Hengist and his companions in arms. The Hindoo, glorying in his sunny clime, has, alas! no city left which he can call his own; and the patient Chinaman beholds with affright the mark of an English foot upon the territory of the Celestial Empire. The Nepaulese mourns on his mountain, the Burmese mourns on his plain, the Caffre laments by his fountain, the Arab laments for Eden.

The men of England have conquered a thousand tribes. A thousand expeditions have left our shore in search of foreign conquest, and have returned victorious.

A thousand rivers are tributary to us, and the waves of every ocean have seen our victorious flag.

In search of conquest we have ascended the mountain of Himalaya, and trod upon the plain of Thibet. We have climbed the heights of Abraham, and fought beneath the walls of Quebec

We have landed upon the soil of Egypt, and have humbly adored the shadow of the mighty Pyramid.

The rivers Niger, the Nile, the Ganges, the Amazon, the Indus, the Jumnah, the Ottawa, the Delaware, the Cauvery, the Nerbuddah, the sacred Sussequehanna, the Chaudiere, the Potomac, the Essequibo, and the Altamaha, have seen our victorious legions disembark on their shores, and conquer in a thousand battles; and of all these we still retain possession.

Great Britain has thus acquired possession, by the law of the sword and the equity of the cannon-ball, of one-fifth part of the whole habitable world, and is the most powerful nation on the surface of the earth.

The Queen of England is now sovereign over one continent, a hundred peninsulas, five hundred promontories, a thousand lakes, two thousand rivers, and ten thousand islands. She waves her hand, and five hundred thousand warriors march to battle, to conquer or to die.

She nods her head, and at the signal a thousand ships of war, and a hundred thousand sailors, perform her bidding on the ocean.

She walks upon the earth, and one hundred and twenty millions of human beings feel the slightest pressure of her footstep.

Come, all ye Conquerors!—

Sesostris of Egypt,	Hannibal of Carthage.
Cæsar of Italy,	Pompey of Rome.
Attila the Hun,	Alaric the Goth.
Constantine of Marmora,	Charlemagne of France.
Genzhis of Mongolia,	Nadir Shah of Persia.
Tamerlane of Samarcand,	Bajazet of Adrianople.
Solyman of Turkey,	Aurungzebe of Delhi.
Cortez of Mexico,	Pizarro of Peru.
Charles of Spain,	Napoleon of France.

Come, all ye Conquerors! and kneel before the Queen of England, and acknowledge the superior extent of her dependent provinces, her subjugated kingdoms, and her vanquished empires.

The Assyrian empire was not so wealthy.

The Roman empire was not so populous.

The Persian empire was not so extensive.

The Arabian empire was not so powerful.

The Carthaginian empire was not so much dreaded.

The Spanish empire was not so widely diffused.

We have overrun a greater extent of country than Attila, that scourge of God, ever ruled.

We have subdued more empires and dethroned more kings than Alexander of Macedon.

We have conquered more nations than Napoleon, in the plenitude of his power, ever subdued

We have acquired a larger extent of dominion than Tamerlane the Tartar ever spurred his horse's hoof across.

Our fleets encircle the shores of Europe, and make the nations obedient to our will.

We are lords over the Atlantic ocean, princes over the Pacific ocean, sovereigns over the Indian ocean, emperors over the Arctic ocean.

The Thunder attempts to rival the noise of our cannon, but is silenced in the contest.

The Lightning pretends to vie with the flash of our musketry, but is excelled in the brilliancy of its light.

The Hurricane lays waste a province, but during the same time we have conquered an empire.

The Tornado tries to vie with the fire of our batteries, but while it strikes a few stones from the rampart we have crumbled it to dust.

The Volcano spreads terror over a province, but a British fleet spreads terror through a nation.

The Earthquake shakes one corner of a kingdom, or gently lifts a part of it, but we overturn it altogether; we bury king, people, and institutions, in one common grave. The scimitar must give place to the straight-edged sabre, and the turban must yield precedence to the hat.

A British regiment approaches, and a king quits his throne.

A British army comes near, and an emperor bows his head in despair, and lies prostrate in the dust.

The Emperor of Russia does not possess half the number of subjects that are subject to the Queen of Great Britain.

The Emperor of Austria does not possess one-tenth part the extent of sea-coast.

The Emperor of China has been compelled to acknowledge the supremacy of Great Britain.

The Emperor of Persia is a pensioner on our bounty.

The Emperor of the Othmans beholds his strongest fortress yield to the fire of our batteries.

The Emperor of France died in our custody.

The Emperor of India will soon follow his example.

When the world was created, its Almighty Maker decreed that power and happiness should never be conferred at the same time, either upon individuals or upon nations. If you wish to be happy, never seek after power; and if you are powerful, never attempt to be happy, for they are incompatible. We hold this truth to be indis-

putable: That nation is the happiest, the wisest, and the best, which neither aspires to foreign dominion, nor submits to foreign rule. This sentiment should be inscribed in the heart of the sovereign, it should be engraved in the head of the peer, it should be enrolled in the mind of the member of parliament, and should be deeply impressed on the feelings of all classes of society. It should be written in letters of gold in the palace of the sovereign, in the council-hall of the peer, in the chamber of the commons; the prince should learn it as his first lesson, and the princess should lisp it at his side. Then would peace surround every cottage, and plenty surround every board. Alas! that in noble England such a sentiment should appear like a mockery. From the palace to the cottage, all classes are infatuated by the illusions of conquest,—they are gratified by the appearance of success. But a State requires something more than fortresses on every rock, and plantations on every island in the civilized world.

The honour of a nation consists in acting with perfect justice towards other nations.

The glory of a nation consists in the happiness of its subjects.

The magnificence of a nation consists in the peasants' hearts vibrating with joy.

Has the great God of heaven confided the reins of his war-chariot to the people of Britain, as well as the helm of his watery car, then no wonder the people suffer in agony, and the hearts of the people are sick; for they shall be taxed to the utmost limit of human endurance, and piece by piece that fair piece of parchment on which Magna Charta is written shall be stolen away; for a nation which sends its armies to ravage foreign countries, and destroy their cities, shall suffer in their own purses and their own persons. Man proclaims woe to the vanquished, but God proclaims woe to the conqueror. That the conqueror should suffer, it is the will of heaven and the law of God. A nation is composed of members of the human race, who combine together for purposes of policy and war; the same fate attends the nation as the individual, and the crime, whether of negligence, of tyranny, or the spirit of conquest, is invariably punished.

Shall England conquer, and not pay the customary penalty of conquest?

Shall she be ambitious, and not pay the penalty of ambition?

Shall she engage in battle, and come out scathless?

Shall she wound, and not receive a scar in return?

The cry of the Indian is echoed by the groan of the English peasant; and the lament of the Canadian is answered by the moan of the British artizan. All classes suffer by the taxation necessary for these foreign conquests and wars; but while it merely reduces in number the superfluities of the rich, it falls with deadly severity upon the absolute necessities of existence to the poor. A beggar cannot eat a crust of bread by the roadside, but a piece of it is taken away to supply the garrison of Malta; and a peasant cannot eat a bit of meat, but it is torn away from his grasp to supply rations to the troops at Quebec. England now suffers some of the evils of her wars. The national conscience has become seared; no sooner is the last Wat Tyler insurrection quelled, than the Welshmen are in arms, goaded on by their sufferings; and when they are subdued, the peasants of Suffolk are illuminating the horizon with nightly fires. The whole foreign policy of the country should be entirely changed, then the groans of the peasantry may be changed into

mirth and joy, and they may still revel in plenty, and bless the land which gave them birth. In a succeeding page we will give our crude ideas how this may be accomplished.

No petition has ever been presented to the British Parliament against these foreign conquests, although the people suffer more from them than from all other causes of political discontent put together. Every colony diffuses misery over a shire, and the retention of a foreign fortress introduces want to a principality. Great Britain possesses one-fifth part of the whole habitable world, and she pays taxes in the same proportion; one is the inevitable consequence of the other. The twenty-five millions of people inhabiting the British Isles have conquered one hundred millions of people living in other parts of the world: this is attended with an enormous expense; for one nation never likes to be held in subjection by another, but will constantly strive to regain its freedom. If they are weak, they cry; and if they are powerful, they fight. Great Britain expends fifteen millions of pounds sterling every year to retain her colonies in subjection; and to defend them from foreign attack, she retains in arms one

hundred thousand of her own native subjects, and four hundred thousand mercenaries.

A few centuries ago, before England had passed her ocean boundary, a monarch sat upon the throne, to whom the happiness of his subjects formed the leading object of policy; and he seems to have had a very correct idea of the value of foreign conquest. His courtiers, as courtiers will often do, advised him to send a few regiments of Englishmen, and conquer some of the continental nations; for Englishmen in that age, as at the present time, were always renowned for their valour. He made according to tradition the following reply :

“ Happy in our isle,
We seek not foreign conquest;
For what within the bound
Of man's extremest wish,
But may be obtained here.
Realms wide and spacious,
Cities rich and flourishing,
Towns filled with artizans,
Streams peopled with the finny tribe,
Fields luxuriant and fertile,
Men brave, intelligent, and active,
Women fair, angelic, beautiful,
To whom each changing minute
Some new caprice supplies.”

Chaucer.

The tenacity with which a nation adheres to its foreign conquests is frightful to contemplate. They shall see distinctly, and with the utmost clearness, that the conquests made by a foreign nation are perfectly useless, and merely subjects of expense; but when the question applies to their own possession, their eyes are suddenly closed. It reminds us of the noble falcon, which, towering in her pride of place, was pierced by a dart, and fell wounded to the ground; in her agony she clutched the fatal weapon, but instead of throwing it aside, she pressed it still closer to her heart, and perished from the tenacity with which she grasped the deadly weapon.

The colonial possessions of Britain may be divided into three classes:—

1. Those useful to her commerce.
2. Those useful to her policy as fortifications.
3. Those of no use in either point of view.

The last class is by far the most numerous: the conquest of foreign countries for the purpose of trading with them, is one of those various illusions, to many of which the human race, from age to age, are always subject; for no sooner is man free from one subject of illusion, than he immediately, and almost of necessity, falls into another.

The commerce, the liberty, the glory, the happiness, the independence of England would be much promoted, if she possessed fewer foreign colonies. A colony is a slave, who would be much more valuable if free.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

At the Congress of Vienna, after the fall of Napoleon, all the nations of Europe sent their ministers and plenipotentiaries to determine in a friendly council the limits of their several States, and the boundaries of their respective empires. It was decreed that Poland should form an independent kingdom, under the protection of the Czar of Russia; and the Ionian Islands were to constitute a republic, under the protection of Great Britain. Alexander, Emperor of Russia, sent an army of forty thousand men to protect the liberties of Poland, and we imitated his example by sending two battalions of troops to occupy the fortresses of Corfu, Cephalonia, and Zante. Now, if there is any meaning in words, the treaty of Vienna expressly declares that the Ionian Islanders shall be free! Metternich had read the pages of Xenophon; Hardenberg had studied the leaves of Herodotus; Castlereagh had perused the

orations of Cicero; Nesselrode had learned to remember the fame of Socrates; those statesmen were not afraid of a small republic appearing among monarchies, and they intended that it should be a real *bonâ fide* republic. What is the meaning of the term? A republic must possess independent power—it must be sovereign in its own territories; if it admit a foreign commissioner to rule its decisions, and foreign soldiers to occupy its forts, it is no longer a free State. The seizure of Poland and the occupation of Zante are equally crimes against the independence of States, although the power of Russia is directed against a nation containing twelve millions of people, the might and power of England are directed against some unfortunate islanders. For what did the nations of Europe band themselves together like brothers, and pour out their blood like water, but to strike a tyrant from his throne, and restore liberty to the nations; but, as regards the Ionians and the Poles, their intentions have been most cruelly frustrated. If there was a real Greek republic established in the Ionian Islands, it would be such a curiosity that many an English gentleman would, in the first moments of his enthusiasm, order his coachman to drive him to Zante,

just to make a morning call, forgetting that one or two seas interposed, and many an English nobleman would himself steer his yacht into the harbour of Cephalonia. The students of Harrow, Eton, Winchester, and Westminster, would flock there in crowds—and the sacred flame of liberty, carefully nurtured in the islands, might once more reascend to the summit of Mount Olympus; it might carry its mighty hosts once more to the coasts of Asia, and the plains of Troy might again see the Greek standard triumphant. The Bosphorus might view an emperor of her ancient Grecian fame spread civilization and happiness over renowned but desolate countries. And why does England violate the faith of treaties? The Ionian Greek cannot walk out by day without a British soldier with a bayonet by his side, and the apparition accompanies him in his dreams in the dead of the night. The British commissioner, or some other name ought to be given him, is received by the unfortunate inhabitants with a sigh, and his continued residence is hailed with a cry of despair. The expenses of the troops stationed to keep the Ionians in slavery and other charges are near one hundred thousand pounds sterling a year, and it is money squandered without the slightest return.

Our trade with the Cephalonian Islands does not depend upon the garrison occupying its forts, but on the mutual wants of the people of the two countries. The people of England eat more currants than the natives of all the rest of the world combined. If an English child is unwell, the family physician immediately prescribes a plum-pudding as the only certain and efficacious remedy to restore the little sufferer to health. It is the national dish. And who can supply the Greek with his gay caftan, his superb capote, but the manufacturer of Manchester and Glasgow? Who can furnish him with his musket and his yataghan, but the artisan of Birmingham? and the shawl and the muslin which adorn the beautiful form of the Greek damsel are made and embroidered at Paisley. If all the nations of the world were to combine to prevent these two people from trading with each other, they could not succeed in the attempt. If the island of Zante was surrounded with a rampart ten thousand feet high, the Englishmen would scale it on one side to get at their beloved currants, and the Greeks would with equal alacrity scale it on the other, in order to receive the guns, the muslins, the cloths, and the yataghans, which the English-

men were bringing in exchange for the productions of the islands. And yet we keep a garrison there to compel them to trade with us ! The complaints of the Ionian islanders occasionally float across the whole length of the Mediterranean sea ; they are borne along by the tides of the Atlantic ; they form the crest of the waves in the Bay of Biscay, and they roll forward with the surges of the British Channel ; they are swept onward in their course by the tidal waves of the Thames, until they reach the princely towers of Windsor Castle, where our Sovereign is enthroned in all the magnificence of royalty. Lady ! gentle Lady ! if report be true, thou wouldst not hurt a single worm ; then, Sovereign Lady, call a council of thy wisest statesmen, thy noblest legislators, express to them thy gracious wish that these Ionians should be free, the Commissioner be recalled, the battalions return home ; that moment a nation recovers its liberty. Then the blessings of Aristides, Miltiades, Themistocles, and Pericles, will greet you when you wake in the morning ; they will surround you at your noontide meal, and they will hover around your pillow at night.

Malta is a strong fortress situated on a small island in the Mediterranean sea, and is occupied by British troops. The expenditure it occasions in various ways is probably near half a million of pounds sterling per annum, including the pay of the garrison and every incidental outlay. It is very difficult to discover any possible benefit which the people of England derive from the possession of this fortress. If it commanded with its guns the pavilion at Brighton, or if it was situated so near to Portsmouth that it could bombard the dock-yard and set it in flames, or if it was so near the entrance of the British Channel that it could prevent the access of English merchantmen to their own coasts in time of war, it would certainly be requisite to station a garrison for its defence; but it is in a far distant sea, where already the British empire possesses another fortress of impregnable strength. It may be said that if it was in the hands of the French, they might station a fleet there in time of war. Let us suppose that to be the case; with our present superiority of force, we should blockade the French Mediterranean fleet in time of war, whether it was in port at Toulon or Malta. Our naval officers know that the latter port is the more easily block-

aded of the two. The wind from the Alps sometimes sweeps like a hurricane along the French southern coast, and our fleets in the last war were often compelled to bear away from its violence.

It may be argued that French privateers might harbour there, and infest our commerce; but in time of war with France, every port in that sea, exclusive of their own, is open to their privateers. International law does not prevent that class of vessels from seeking refuge, or availing themselves of the conveniences of a port, so long as they do not commit hostilities within a certain limited distance. All the ports of Spain, of Italy, of Greece, of Turkey, and of Egypt, would be open to their privateers. One more added to the number could not make the slightest difference in the ravages they would commit.

It may be advanced as a reason for its retention, that its garrison and batteries might be a protection to a British fleet. An English man-of-war requires no battery for her protection, except that which she carries upon her own deck; she requires no garrison to help her, except that which she contains in her own hull.

Englishmen have not been accustomed to rely upon fortifications. When our gallant Field-

Marshal, the Duke of Wellington, commanded an army of thirty thousand British troops in Belgium, he was informed that an army of Frenchmen, one hundred and fifty thousand in number, accompanied by a numerous artillery, was marching over the frontier with Napoleon, that thunderbolt of war, at their head—what was the policy which he adopted on that occasion? He had some of the strongest fortifications of Europe in his rear within three days' march, the citadels of Antwerp and Berghem-up-Zoom; did he hurry with his forces to either of those strong forts? When he arrived there, did he tell the Scottish regiments their lives would not be safe unless they crawled into the casemates? did he order the Irish battalions to hide themselves behind the ramparts? and did he himself lead the English regiments into the ditch, and beg them to conceal themselves, or the French would discover them, and some lives might be lost? No! He led his army to the field of Waterloo, and drew them up in a fair line upon the gentle summit of that rising ground, the name of which will hence be known in history. The grass beneath their feet was their only fortification, and the sky above their heads was their only redoubt. The French

army advanced to the attack, their artillery poured in a deadly fire, their infantry discharged continuous showers of balls, their mailed cuirassiers, who had trampled to the earth so many other nations of Europe, dashed with countless thousands upon the British lines; but all were repulsed, the sabres clashed, the bayonets clanged, the turmoils of hell seemed loosed upon that scene. But ah! what see we now? the tri-colored flag is struck to the earth, and the standard of St. George is borne aloft in triumph in the air. And so will it always be when Englishmen contend with any other nation upon earth in a just cause.

England requires no rampart for her sons, except their own strong arm and their own brave heart.

What do we want with fortifications in the Mediterranean! If the King of Naples should be refractory, a single British frigate could lay his capital in ruins. If the Sicilians should displease us, a British war steam-boat might capture Messina. We are not at war with the Emperor of Morocco; we are not at deadly enmity with the brave Kabyles; the Arab may eat his dates in peace for us; we will not attempt to purloin from him his flocks, or to pilfer from him his herds.

Gibraltar, on the southern coast of Spain, has been in the possession of England since the year 1706, and is considered the strongest fortress in Europe. It is fortified with batteries, redoubts, and intrenchments, both towards the land and sea, and eight hundred and twelve guns are mounted on the various works. During its occupation of one hundred and thirty six years by the British, it has probably cost more than fifty millions sterling, and the misfortune of possessing such a fortress is that no one will ever come near to attack it. During the last one hundred and twenty years it has only been besieged once, and only one army has perished beneath its walls, and those were chiefly Spaniards; there were very few French among them. The garrison remain in undisturbed tranquillity; in vain do they send officers with telescopes to the highest point of the rock to discover if fortunately a French or Russian army is advancing to besiege it, and couriers and aides-de-camps are sent far into Spain in hopes of acquiring intelligence of some army marching to the attack, — but all is quiet. When Marshal Soult was in possession of Andalusia, the hopes of the garrison were raised to the highest degree of excitement;

but when he marched at a great distance, and left the fortress in his rear, the Governor sent a trusty Spaniard in whom he could confide with the offer of a bribe of a very large sum, to be paid on the spot, if he would only come with his army and lay siege to the fortress, if it was only for a fortnight, that he might have an opportunity of trying the range of the guns, and shewing the bravery of the garrison; but the Marshal was inexorable: he refused the offer, and the Governor was terribly disappointed. Gibraltar now, in consequence, exhibits a sad spectacle; the mouths of the guns are covered with cobwebs, and the moss grows over the touchholes; the monkeys, with which the rock swarms, rear their families in the 68-pounders, and the little monkeys play at hide-and-seek in them; the sparrows build their nests in the 24-pounders, and having possessed them now more than half a century, and handed them down from father to son in unbroken succession, they have acquired a vested interest in the cannons, and an undoubted right to the mortars; and the storks build their nests in the furnaces for heating red-hot shot. Now, as England is a land of constitutional law, which is also supposed to extend to the colonies, the

monkeys, the sparrows, and storks, cannot be dispossessed but by the slow process of law; it will be necessary to proceed regularly by due process of ejection, and in case of war being suddenly pronounced by an enemy, and his armies appearing before the fortress, if the lawsuits were not previously determined, it might be fatal to the security of the garrison.

The brave artillerymen are to be seen by the side of the guns, weeping like children, and gnashing their teeth, because no enemy will come to besiege them. Not a gun has been fired against the fortress for the last sixty years: if a Spaniard would but go and fire a musket against the walls, or even a fowling-piece, it would be something to break the monotonous tranquillity of the scene; but not a sound is heard, except that of the peaceful wave of the Mediterranean, breaking harmless on the shore. There is a sufficient quantity of powder and balls to kill the whole Spanish nation, if they would only come to be fired at, but they prefer stopping at home; and a sufficient quantity of balls could be heated to set fire to all the cities of Spain, but the cities will not come near, and answer all entreaties to that effect with the utmost scorn. What can

the nations of Europe be about? Here is an impregnable fortress, with the garrison all ready, eight hundred guns, a fine rock, a sea close at hand in which they might discharge their dead, and a beautiful sand on which their wounded could lie,—and yet they will not advance to the attack! perhaps they distrust the honor of the British nation, and think our cannon-balls not full weight; perhaps they think the 24-pound balls an ounce or two deficient; but if they will inquire of our neighbours, the French, they will vouch for the correctness of the weight, and also for the precision with which they are aimed.

In order to rescue the garrison from despair, we shall absolutely be obliged to send out an army, and besiege our own fortress, draw lines of circumvallation, erect breaching batteries, storm the lines, set the guards on the outside to attack, and the forty-second and forty-fourth in the inside to defend. Then the English nation hearing that the garrison is really attacked, will begin to have an idea that Gibraltar is of some use, because it affords the amusement of a siege. The possession of this fortress was a most serious clog on the movements of the British army in the Peninsular

war, on account of the strength of the garrison requisite for its defence. Four thousand British bayonets added to our army on the bloody fields of Albuera and Talavera, would have rendered one battle less destructive, and the other more decisive.

The British trade in the Mediterranean does not depend on this fort for its protection, or its safety, or its extent. A merchant, on being asked the question, what nation would have the greatest trade in the Mediterranean, replied very sensibly, "That nation will have the largest trade with the States bordering on the Mediterranean sea, which sells the productions they want on the cheapest terms, and whose ships sail at the lowest freight."

BRITISH GUIANA.

Demerara contains extensive plantations of coffee and sugar. The soil is extremely productive; and if a sufficient supply of labour could be easily procured, it might become a valuable appanage to the British dominions.

This colony is also remarkable for the large crops of crocodiles and alligators which are produced in the rivers Berbice and Essequibo; they

are descended from the ancient knights templars and hospitalers, who flourished in Europe in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and preserve the customs of their ancestors unchanged, for they wear a coat-of-mail by day, and sleep in it during the night; their mouths are full of the blades of battle-axes, and each carries with him a most formidable spear. When a crocodile leaves his native stream to take a walk in the country and breathe a little fresh air, he suddenly finds an Englishman astride upon his back, who compels him to take a gallop along the sand, before he allows him to return to his despairing little ones at home, who shed tears of joy at his safe return.

WEST INDIES.

The West Indian islands were formerly of great importance to Britain, not only for the productions they raised, but also because the southern colonies served as ports for the introduction of British manufactures to the Spanish colonies on the mainland; and thus an extensive trade was carried on with regions from which the Spanish government wished to exclude us with the most jealous and unremitting vigilance; but their importance in this respect is totally vanished. Since

the declaration of independence by the Spanish American provinces, an English merchant-ship enters the harbours of Vera Cruz, Maracaibo, and Porto Bello, with as much security as if sailing to the port of London. The captain enters into the custom-house of Vera Cruz, and fancies himself in Thames-street; and he orders a bottle of wine in the coffee-room at Maracaibo, mistaking it for Garraways; he is welcomed at Porto Bello, where they hand him a cup of chocolate, supposing him to be a Spaniard, and he is feasted at Carthagena. Thus the trade carried on with the West Indians themselves is the only profit which the British enjoy from their possessions. The sugar produced in the British West Indian islands is fifty per cent. dearer in price than that produced in other parts of the world. How that can be an advantage to the people of Britain, it would puzzle a political economist to decipher. The enormous expense of their military occupation by forts, citadels, and barracks, and the dreadful climate, which renders them the graveyard of the British battalions stationed there, fill up the amount of calamity which the people of England sustain from the retention of these colonies. Every nation might certainly indulge in the

luxury of having one tropical colony. England, with all her wealth and power, might not press too heavily on the resources of her people if she retained Jamaica and the Tortugas. But the expense of their political government, and the misfortune that we feel ourselves obliged to defend them if attacked, renders the retention of all the islands in the West Indian archipelago a great political crime against the interests and well-being of Englishmen. The shores of the islands are covered with their bones, and the graveyards are filled with their skulls; and many a British maiden has mourned for her lover who perished there, and many a noble family—ah! and many a peasant's too—have mourned for their bravest and their best, who perished in that deadly climate.

INDIA.

See! how merry the battledore laughs, and hear how gaily he sings. He strikes as hard as he can, and thinks it most capital sport. The poor shuttlecock sustains all the blows, and is driven hither and thither, first on one side, then on the other, and enjoys no peace or rest; and he dare not complain, for if he uttered a sigh, he would be tried for sedition, and if he gave a

moan, he would certainly be found guilty of conspiracy. Sometimes he is thrown on the ground, and is covered with dust, his feathers are broken, and at length completely worn out by hard usage, he expires. But now comes the turn of the battledore: while inflicting all those blows, he was injuring himself; a hole is discovered in the parchment,—it increases in size, the red-morocco binding becomes untwisted, and presently he also dies; and then nobody pities the hard-hearted battledore, for he was cruel when he had the power.

Now playing at battledore and shuttlecock with nations is exactly the same thing upon a larger scale. It seems most capital sport to send armies to India to defeat the forces of the brave Belooches in battle, to ravage provinces, to invade kingdoms, to set up one rajah on a musnud, to dethrone another, to pull an ameer from his throne, and then, in a moment of caprice, to reinstate him in his dominions, and to scatter the armies of the natives. But the dusky inhabitants of India are as much attached to their monarch as we are to ours, and they derive as much pleasure from seeing their rajah upon an elephant, as we do from seeing Queen Victoria in her chariot.

On the banks of the Indus, the Ganges, the Cauvery, the Nerbuddah, the Burampooter, the Hindoo kneels and prays to Vishnu for assistance against his conqueror; and may the God of heaven hear his cry! The great God who rules above, and who looks with an equal eye of justice and favour upon the brown Hindoo and the white Christian, will punish such enormities, and the people who applaud them when they are committed, will be surely punished at the great day of account.

How many empires have we extinguished? how many independent sovereigns have we crushed?

We have dethroned the Nabob of Bengal, and now occupy his city and his palace—we have besieged Seringapatam, and have slain the sovereign of Mysore upon his own threshold—we have captured the capital of Ceylon, and have extinguished the dynasty of a thousand years—we have established our power at Delhi, and hold the nominal Emperor of Hindoostan a prisoner in his palace—we have captured Bhurtpoore, and hunted the unfortunate Rajah like a wild beast in his native forest—we have encountered the armies of the Maharajah, we have conquered them in battle, and compelled a youthful princess to

surrender her treasure—we have taken prisoner the King of the Affghans, and have ruined his noble cities and fortresses—we have marched to the centre of the Burman empire, and compelled the sovereign to yield one of his kingdoms on the eastern shore of the Bay of Bengal—we have taken prisoner the Rajah of Sattara for a real or pretended conspiracy, and keep him prisoner in a dungeon—and, lest he should feel lonely in his confinement, we have dethroned the Ameers of Scinde, and have sent them to keep him company.

Of all the conquerors that ever raged over India, we are the most insatiable.

Alexander of Macedon confined his conquests to the banks of the Indus.

Nadir Shah did not extend his victory beyond Delhi.

Aurungzebe reigned from the Himalaya range to Cape Comorin; but he left the fair island of Ceylon still free.

Zenghis Khan never marched to the bank of the Ganges.

Mahmoud of Ghuznee was content with the conquest of Lahore, and two additional provinces.

The conqueror is never at a loss for a reason to justify the most unjust invasion, the most

atrocious war. When the lamb saw the wolf, it lifted up its foot to run away; the wolf instantly seized it by the throat and devoured it, and then protested to all his friends that the lamb lifted up its foot to give him a blow.

When the Emperor Napoleon made war in succession upon the Italian states of Savoy, Modena, Tuscany, Naples, and afterwards carried his arms over Switzerland, Holland, Spain, Saxony, Austria, Prussia, Sweden, and Russia, he asserted in his proclamations in the "Moniteur," that these powers always attacked him first. In a similar manner the conquests of England in Hindoostan are always preceded by manifestoes, in which the indubitable justice of our cause is always satisfactorily proved. Who would dare to dispute the rectitude of a proclamation which was supported by three hundred thousand bayonets, and a superb park of artillery!

Many of these rajahs must have been beneficent monarchs to their subjects; for when we have deposed or slain them in battle, their treasury is usually found overflowing in wealth. Now it is certainly known all over the world, that when a monarch is needy his subjects are oppressed; but when his treasury is full, the tax-gatherer is not

so urgent in his demands. This circumstance proves that the reign of these native princes was not so unjust as the conquerors would wish it to appear. When Surajah Dowlah, nabob of Bengal, was deposed, the quantity of gold, of silver, of jewels, and diamonds, piled in various rooms, was so great as to dazzle and confound even the most sanguine expectations of the conquering army.

But these Indian conquests are more specious in appearance than productive in reality. With the exception of a moderate annual return to the East India proprietors of stock, all the vast profits of the India trade, which was centred for many years in the Company, and the profits of the trade to China, which were enormous, and the confiscated treasures of the native princes, have been absorbed in the various incidental expenses of the conquering army, and an Indian national debt has been created of more than fifty millions of pounds sterling. Hear this, ye conquerors, who wish to make a profit by war. The Indian revenue does not equal the expenditure; and as the more minute supervision of the East India Company is withdrawn from their civil servants, the deficiency must annually increase in amount.

CHAPTER XVII.

TO THE STATESMEN OF BRITAIN, ON COLONIZATION.

IN advancing a new theory of colonization it may be necessary to state the mode in which we propose to consider it, and we therefore set out by stating that we have no other idea of considering it, than in reference to its benefit to the people and government of Great Britain, esteeming that the two are combined. It is impossible that the real welfare of the two can be disunited. Wherever a nation is happy and prosperous, there the government is respected; and on the contrary, wherever a people are miserable and unhappy, even although the evil may not arise in the slightest degree from the acts of the government, yet the latter is always blamed. If we therefore notice incidentally the advantages which the colonies might derive from a different system of government, we shall only do so from considering that their prosperity would re-act upon and increase the resources of the mother country, to

which they are at present attached. We therefore propose to consider first, the disadvantages to which the colonies of Britain are subject from their present state of dependency. Secondly, we propose to consider the disadvantages arising to Great Britain from possessing so many colonies, and retaining them in subjection. Thirdly, we shall mention the advantages to be derived to Great Britain by change in her policy as regards these dependencies, which have been obtained at the price of nearly unceasing wars, are retained at an enormous expense, and the great majority of which are worse than useless in a commercial point of view.

First: let us consider the situation in which a colonist is placed. He is under the superior power of Britain, whose ministers regulate his tariffs, lay any tax they may choose on productions coming to his ports from foreign countries, and whose policy is in this respect so often changing, that half the time of the colonist is spent in going to the seat of government to ascertain what change of duties has taken place in the mother country. The farmer in Australia cannot tell whether his attention should be directed to cattle or to sheep, whether he had better plant

wheat or oats; a slight change in the commercial tariffs at home, may in one case cause his ruin, in the other it may lead to his prosperity. What a colonist requires is merely what the merchant replied to Henry the Fourth of France, who was an enlightened monarch, and wishing to promote the happiness of his subjects and their commercial prosperity, he called together the principal merchants of Paris, and asked what he could do to promote their interests: a merchant of Paris was elected their spokesman, and he made the memorable reply, in which, after thanking his Majesty for the solicitude he displayed on their behalf, he said, "Sire, please to let us alone:" and this is, in general, all that a colony wants. England has two classes of colonies. The major part are small islands, or forts, which must always be dependent either upon herself, or upon any other power which is strong enough, and desirous of seizing them. These must always be dependent, and closely linked in their commercial policy with the fluctuating views of the mother country; but Britain has other colonies, which are of immense extent, which may rather be called embryo kingdoms and empires, and which only require to be set completely free, to extend British language,

and British laws and freedom, over realms where now only a few savages roam, or a few wild animals are scattered over the plains. Our observations therefore only apply to the Cape of Good Hope, Australia, New Zealand, and the Falkland Islands. A colonist is usually a man who leaves his native land to better his condition in a foreign country; and when he arrives there, he is obliged, both literally and figuratively, to contend with wild animals face to face, to grapple with a lion, withstand the hug of a bear, and when the wolf howls at him, he must make such a noise as to scare him away; and the other wild animals he has to contend with are hunger and thirst; he has to cut down the trees, to plough up the prairie, to plant, to sow, and perchance to reap; but in order to do all this, the Colonial Office very wisely, before he sets out, tie up one of his arms, and bandage up one of his legs. The colonist requires the undivided use of every energy of mind and body which he possesses, the Colonial Office allow him the use of neither. The Custom House officer controls him both in his shipments and in his importations. When he lands in the colony, and wishes to settle on land purchased from Government, he is compelled to wait for months

before he can procure it, and his resources are exhausted: it is the same in Canada, in New Zealand, in South Australia, Port Philip, Sydney, everywhere. How is it possible for a government situated in London to control advantageously the colonial people living three and eight thousand miles from the seat of government? it is an impossible task! with the very best intentions in the world, the idea is preposterous. Let us take one instance: Lord Stanley is generally represented as a very accomplished nobleman, and he has to regulate the affairs of the Australian colonies, but is Lord Stanley acquainted with all the varieties of eucalyptical plants, and is he perfectly conversant in the mysteries of Boraboroo? and unless he is, it is impossible that he can administer the affairs of the colonists in a manner satisfactory to themselves. Every colonist who has been there six months, will describe all the varieties of timber, he will explain which are good for fences, which for building, and what varieties are good for exportation; and every colonist has ridden a hundred miles to look at that mystic dance in the dead of the night, where the natives, assembling in the pine woods, by the gloomy light of torches, perform in their own persons

Hans Holbein's Dance of Death; where skeletons assemble on one side and spectres on the other, and entwining themselves in various bands, dance mournfully to their national music. Britannia, looking through a telescope, beholds a colonist at the distance of eight thousand miles ascending a very steep and toilsome ascent; like a kind mother she puts out her trident to assist him in his journey; she merely intends to put it under his shoulder, and give him a lift; but at such a distance what has she done, she has actually transfixed him with the dart,—she did not intend it, it is a mere accident; but nevertheless the colonist dies. Look at the last two specimens of governors sent out during the last few years. In South Australia, the government of that day, called liberal, agreed that the money received for the sale of land should be entirely expended for the service of the colony; farther they did not go, and probably considered themselves as paragons of liberality in granting so much. The appointment of the governor and total independence were not even thought of by either party; what was the consequence? The first governor sent out was constantly involved in disputes with some of the colonists, and the second governor sent to replace

him, spent, in a single year, two hundred and forty thousand pounds. The colony was ruined for years by such an expenditure. Now let us suppose the colonists had the privilege of choosing their own governor; no person there knowing the affairs of the colony would have trusted him with money to lavish away, and he would have had no treasury to draw upon at home, so that he must of necessity have been moderate in his expenditure.

The other instance is New Zealand. Ten thousand English people left their native country to found a colony in New Zealand. They purchased large tracts of land from the natives; they divided the land, after it had been surveyed, into farms of the requisite size; they built houses; they cut down trees; they ploughed their farms; they made gardens; a scene of unrivalled activity was displayed; they were all happy, expecting the reward of their exertions and toil,—when suddenly a governor sent from Britain landed among them. He gave notice that all the titles to land must be inquired into; and the natives, finding a new chief was arrived, and hearing that they must be consulted about the land, immediately in many instances revoked the sales they had made, or

disputed them, and the arms of ten thousand British people were immediately paralysed;—despair and apathy seized upon that community which had hitherto been so prosperous.

But the miseries or disadvantages of colonies founded on the modern plan are best exhibited by a comparison of the two systems. Australia was first colonized in the year 1788; it has therefore been founded fifty-six years. Now what progress has it made in that time, aided as it has been by our money, our assistance, our troops, our governors? The population of the various settlements may approach one hundred thousand people, and the whole northern coast is untouched, except by a small military post at Port Essington, occupied by a few marines. The expenditure of Britain during that period has probably amounted, including the pay of the troops stationed there, to ten millions of pounds sterling. During the same time the population of the United States has advanced from two millions and a half to twenty millions of people. The State of Maine, about thirty years ago, was a dependency on the State of Massachusetts; and it shews the weight which the exercise of any foreign power has over the energies of a people, that although they chose

deputies to the House of Assembly at Boston, and thus participated in some degree in their own government, yet the energies of the people were cramped, they had no independent existence as a State; their population was near seventy thousand, but everybody seemed asleep. At length, one day, as some farmers were met together, one of the number, as if he was inspired, suddenly said, "My friends, I tell you what it is—we want a governor of our own." They all called out unanimously for freedom; petitions were immediately forwarded to the legislature of Massachusetts for a severance of the State of Maine, and its independent existence as a free State. After many debates—for in all countries there are many who dislike innovation—their freedom was granted. The inhabitants of Maine met together in their villages and townships, and their first act was to appoint a governor, affix to his title a good salary, and they immediately began to bow to him. They afterwards chose their members of Assembly and Senators, the latter are their incipient Lords, and are styled Honorable; if a letter is addressed to a Senator, and his title is not added, no answer is returned, which shews that human nature is the same on

the banks of the Penobscot as on the Thames or the Seine; it is the same in the log-hut and the gilded mansion.

No sooner had they achieved their independence than the neighbouring people flocked in crowds to see the new Governor; many occupied farms, everybody became alive, a new face shone on every thing, the trees of the forest fell before the blows of the axe, and sometimes of their own accord, if it was only pointed at them. Towns and villages seem to spring up by enchantment, and the State of Maine is now one of the most flourishing of the United States, and the population is near seven hundred thousand in number. They would not have had the slightest scruple in making war on Great Britain themselves in the affair of the boundary, if the treaty had not been concluded to their satisfaction; and although they would have been defeated, yet still they are descendants of English settlers, and would have fought bravely in their pine woods.

Now what are the advantages which England derives from her extensive empire? There was a time when in England all people had a great idea of the value of slaves; they were imported in large numbers into the colonies, and their

labour was employed in the cultivation of the plantations. That time and those ideas are happily passed; but a colony is nothing more than a collection of human beings who are not free; and if you expect to derive benefit from a colonist whilst he is retained in a state of dependency, it is exactly like having a prisoner in a dungeon, supplying him with twopenny worth of rice each day, and making him pay you the money; the rice costs you one penny, and you therefore estimate that you gain one penny each day, entirely forgetting the expense of the house in which the prisoner is kept, the dungeon in which he sleeps, the guards on the outside to prevent his escape, and also the soldiers and the navy you employ to prevent your neighbours from attacking him. When all these are taken into the account, every colony is a source of expense and not of profit, except perhaps three or four of those which England possesses under favorable circumstances.

In a former essay, we made some comparison between the civilization of nations existing two thousand years ago and at the present day, and as the policy of nations is a part of civilization, we may notice the very remarkable difference

there is between the practice of the Ancients and the Moderns, as regards the subject of colonization. There are two distinct modes of planting colonies. First, that practised by the ancients, the Greeks, Tyrians, and Egyptians. Second, that practised by the modern nations. When the Greeks founded a colony, they never dreamt of subjecting the people, who left their native homes to found a new State, to the rule of the country which they quitted; on the contrary, they left them entirely free to choose their own government, elect their own officers, and fight and struggle for themselves in their new home; at the same time they were willing to aid and assist them, if it was requisite for their safety. Hence there was always a good feeling between the parent State and the new Colony, but no subjugation on either side. The Greeks were a wise people; they knew that when a State was founded at a distance, it was a folly to attempt to control them, and only entailed mischief on both parties. The Phocians, finding their citizens pressed for the means of subsistence within their narrow limits, sent a number of them, furnished with ships and all the present means of subsistence, to the coast of Gaul, where they founded the

flourishing city of Marseilles, five hundred years before the Christian era. Other Grecian colonies were founded in the southern part of Italy, and became the flourishing State of Magna Grecia, whose temples remain to the present day to attest the fact of their origin. Ionia was filled with Grecians, who founded the various kingdoms of the coast of Asia Minor, which flourished for many centuries, until at length they were compelled to acknowledge the supremacy of the Persian monarchy. Syracuse, and Agrigentum, and Lilybeum, and other flourishing cities in the island of Sicily, owed their origin to the same people, and all upon the same principle, that of conferring the right of self-government on the new colony. The mighty empire of Carthage was a colony from Tyre; but the statesmen of that city, one of the most renowned of ancient times, never imagined for a moment that the infant State was to submit to their domination. There was always a good feeling subsisting between them, on account of the origin of the new State, and it continued until the siege of Tyre by Alexander the Great, when the Carthagenians, mindful of their origin, sent a fleet to the assistance of their besieged parent, and would have accompanied

it with large forces, but they were at the time much pressed by their enemies in Africa, and had great difficulty to sustain themselves against their numerous enemies.

Here then are two practical examples; it is no mere theoretical dream, born in the closet, and expiring at the first glimpse of daylight and reason, but it is an absolute matter of fact, which can be exhibited and shewn to the eyes and the understandings of all those who will see and hear for themselves. On one side is Australia, an entire continent, on which has been lavished ten millions in money; it has been founded fifty years, and the population is one hundred thousand in number, and it has a sea-coast of two thousand miles in extent, and a colonial government.

On the other side is a State, founded thirty years ago; it cost no money for its colonization, no trouble, no expense, and it has a population of seven hundred thousand people. Perhaps you will say that the people of Maine do not wear a fine nap to their hats; and it is perfectly true, but they eat three substantial meals of meat every day. Perhaps you will say they do not bow sufficiently low, and on that account they could not be admitted to court; but they do bow

very civilly and politely to their own Governor and Senators, and every child in the State is taught to read and write. You shall yourself be the judge which are the better qualifications, and the best calculated to produce happiness to the people. It is not only the voice of the Ancients, which speaks in favor of free colonization, but it is the experience of the present day. For what did our ancestors wrest from a cowardly tyrant that great Charter of our rights, but that Englishmen might be free? and so we are; after fiction has done its utmost, and exalted the prerogatives of the crown to the highest point, and after faction has decried them in the dust; yet between the two, what is the fact? why that Englishmen rush to the polls and vote, one day for Sir Robert Peel, and another time for Lord John Russell, and whichever has the majority of votes, our gracious Sovereign always kindly accedes to the wishes of her people, and places in office those whom the majority wish. This is self-government. Her Majesty knows what a self-willed set of subjects she has to rule over, and therefore she very considerably allows them to have their own way. And by what means is it that England has acquired her pre-eminence

among nations, and her general prosperity, but by her free institutions; why should we therefore refuse to others that which we enjoy ourselves? Magna Charta was not conquered for Britain alone, but for the whole world; and we are base slaves, and worse, if we, who are free, keep others in slavery. Britons! you have struck the fetters from hundreds of thousands of negroes who pined in slavery, but the question now is not about black people, but about those whose skins are white; it concerns Englishmen who are living in Africa, in Australia, in New Zealand, and who may live in the Falkland Islands.

Statesmen of Britain! expand your ideas, enlarge the boundaries of your hearts, of your sympathies, of your minds: instead of founding these miserable colonies, placing your governors over them, and your ships cruising near to keep them in subjection, proclaim their liberty. Found empires instead of colonies. Proclaim Australia free, or establish there eight empires,—Sydney should be capital of the first; Port Philip, of the second; South Australia, the third; the fourth should comprise the territory between South Australia and Swan river; the fifth, Western Australia; and divide the northern coast into three distinct

states, by geographical lines, and determine by an exact frontier, the distinction between them and the older settlements. Withdraw all governors and troops, and all official people of every sort and degree, and proclaim to the people of England that whoever goes to Australia may possess a farm of one hundred acres, that they may choose their own governors, make their own laws, choose their own custom-house officers. In a single year one hundred thousand Britons would flock there, the population of Australia would be doubled in a single year, they would plough the land, they would build houses, they would lay the foundation of towns, of cities, of villages. The exportation of British manufactures would be doubled to Australia in a single year, in two years the population would be trebled, in four years it would be quadrupled. We talk and admire about the trade to China, but why not make a British China in Australia? it can be done, and only can be done by giving them perfect liberty; the other experiment has been tried for fifty-six years, and see the result. But with freedom, unnumbered blessings would be conferred on the British Islands: one hundred thousand emigrants leaving her shore annually would leave better

room for the remaining inhabitants: the Suffolk peasant, who is now savagely employed in burning farmers' ricks, would then, in consequence of so many labourers being taken away, receive good pay for his labour; the condition of every peasant and of every artisan throughout England would be improved. New Sheffields, and Manchesters, and Birminghams, must be built, to answer the demand which the inhabitants of Australia alone would require, the port of London would be nearly blocked up by vessels coming from the Australian ports. A youth of twenty years of age, now living in England, might live to see an empire containing twenty millions of human beings living free and happy in Australia, blessing the land which gave them birth, and calling down blessings on the heads of those statesmen whose councils had contributed to their happiness. On every hundred miles of the sea-coast there would be a city, and in every twenty miles a large town. The Australian ships would trade with the numerous islands in the Pacific, and they would capture almost every whale in the Southern Ocean; and all their wealth, all their produce, all their exchangeable value of every kind, would be poured into Britain in exchange

for her manufactures. In a new country, under laws of their own making, labour is wealth; the various States would, therefore, compete with each other in drawing labourers and their families from England. In the empire of Victoria, to be founded on the northern coast, they would pay half the expense of emigration. In western Australia they would probably defray one-third the expense; and at Sydney they would have a large ox always roasting on the shore in order to attract British emigrants to that quarter; the only contest between them would be which should secure the larger number. Would not this be better than shutting up the poor people in Union houses, and compelling them to fire stacks for want of better employment? Perhaps it may be said, they would not trade with England; but they could not help themselves. They could not make a penknife, an axe, or a nail, in Australia for fifty years; it would be sixty years before they would build a cotton-mill, and a hundred years before they made and embroidered a shawl. If they wished to buy those articles in the cheapest market, they must purchase them from England; and their productions would find the readiest market in Britain, the greatest manufacturing

country in the world. Thus the two nations would be bound together by the strongest ties of mutual interest and affection, which are better than all the governors and garrisons that this world of ours has ever produced. Great Britain would thus free herself from all expense or trouble as to her Australian provinces ; she would increase her trade in a tenfold ratio, her whole population would feel the strong tide of national prosperity, and all classes would feel the benefit.

It is not alone the poor labourer who emigrates ; at New Zealand, at the present moment, there are near relatives of noble lords, residing in wooden huts, and struck with paralysis by the Colonial Office. The Continent is filled with respectable British families, who would gladly find a home in new countries, if they could do it with a prospect of success. It can only be done by proclaiming those colonies free which are of sufficient extent to maintain their own independence. Instead of a lion roaming in the interior of Africa, would it not be better to have an English artisan ; wherever an elephant wanders, ten thousand Englishmen might find a home, and have freehold farms of their own. Instead of a hippopotamus wallowing in the mud, would it not be better to

have an English farmer on the bank of the river, surrounded by all the comforts and luxuries of life.

Millions of acres of land only require the sacred word of liberty to be pronounced to be converted into thriving farms and beautiful plantations.

Perhaps it may be said that the magnificence of the British throne would be destroyed by ceding the Australian provinces; but to whom would they be ceded? why to British subjects, for the happiness of the British people! Are not the people of England loyal? If the queen wishes for our hearts they are at her service, and if her little-children were in danger, would we not all rush to their rescue at the peril of our lives? We can make our queen perfectly happy in her British dominions, and we ought to be jealous of her affections—why should she bestow any thought upon the brown Hindoos who worship idols, or upon the wild Australians who eat grubs from the trees, or upon the Canadians, whose climate is so cold that the little ponies are in the winter covered with icicles, and when they are harnessed the music of the merry sleigh-bells is almost destroyed by the noise of the icicles rattling against each other as the ponies gallop along.

And why should our queen wish to rule over savage New Zealanders who used to roast the Missionaries and then eat them. As far as personal happiness is concerned, our queen can never be deficient in that, while she has Prince Albert standing affectionately by her side, and her little children at her feet; and as to royal power and state, why if all the Continental diadems were molten into one, and all the diamonds and jewels they possessed were studded into that single crown, they could not produce one so bright as that which shines upon Victoria's brow. Can she not show to the monarchs of Europe fleets that were never vanquished, and battalions that were never subdued; can she not point to the noblemen of Great Britain, who beneath the ermine cloak regard the privileges of the people as their own—to members of parliament, who, amid all the wild cry of party feeling, still have the real good of their country at heart—to merchants, whose fleets traverse all oceans—to bankers, whose wealth surpasses that of kings—to manufacturers, whose productions rival those of all other countries—to farmers, who cultivate the soil of Britain in the most approved methods—to mechanics, who labour with unceasing assiduity? But there is one class

in which England is now rather deficient. The rubies of the crown of England are the peasants' little children, when they are well fed, well clothed, and each able to read and write—when they assemble in spring, by meadow and pasture, and gather the cowslips and buttercups, and weave them into a garland with rushes, and place them round their necks, and then have a dance upon the village green; but they are not so numerous as they used to be, and they are not so happy, nor so well fed, and they do not smile; and all these foreign conquests, and colonies, and forts, and upturned rajahs, are not equivalent to one bright sparkle in the eye of the little peasant child when it is pleased and happy.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE MILITARY DEFENCE OF RIVERS.

THE question whether rivers are a good boundary to nations would, of course, be much influenced by the circumstance, if they afforded a good military position where an army could defend the frontier from attack, and thus enable a nation to enjoy its various possessions in peace: let us now give a few cursory remarks on this subject.

There have been numerous instances, in the history of all nations, where a small army, well commanded, have beaten a superior numerical force, when meeting them in the open field, or when, choosing a strong position on fortified heights, they have waited for the approach of the enemy. On many other occasions, mountain passes have often witnessed the destruction of numerous armies. It is therefore of great importance that the position, in which the masses of men composing armies are placed, should be

such as to render their strength available in the highest possible degree. But it is rather a singular circumstance in the history of the wars in which the human race have engaged, that in every instance where a general has placed his army behind a river to defend the passage he has always been defeated. It is a very important rule in the strategy of war, and has not hitherto been noticed with the attention which it appears to deserve.

Rivers are a bad military line.

Many instances may be exhibited where they have been chosen as strong military positions, but they have always deceived their possessor.

Taya was not so good a barrier against the Sots, as the Roman wall.

The Rhine was a military barrier against the ancient Germans, but would not have been against a civilized power.

The Romans defended the line of the Danube for a few years against the savage tribes of the north, but at length retired to the true barrier of the Pannonian Alps, leaving the interval a desert.

Rivers are more an apparent than a real obstacle in war.

The battles of the Rhine, the Danube, the Po, the Mincio, and the Tagliamento, have had similar results in the most distant periods of the history of the world, and from the battle of Granicus to that of Beresina, the defenders of rivers have always been unfortunate.

In the following essay, we propose, in the first place, to give an account of various battles in which this fact is exemplified; we shall afterwards endeavour to explain the reason of its occurrence; and, in the third place, we shall endeavour to shew that the great generals of ancient and modern times, who have been inferior to their adversaries either in the number or the discipline of their forces, and who have therefore been compelled to remain some time in defensive positions, have never selected the bank of a river for their encampment. They have, in preference, stationed their army on strong mountain passes, or in hilly countries, where the natural strength of the position, aided by redoubts and artificial defences, enabled them to resist the attacks of their enemy.

Instances of the defeat of armies stationed on the banks of rivers.

Darius, emperor of Persia, assembled the forces

of his extensive dominions on the river Granicus to resist the invasion of Alexander the Macedonian; but his troops were defeated, and he was compelled to wander as a fugitive over realms which, a short time previous, had witnessed his magnificence and power.

Some English lords assembled a small army and invaded Scotland in the year 1332. They landed in the county of Fife, with Baliol at their head, and marched northwards towards Dupplin, near which the Earl of Mar lay encamped with a large army on the banks of the river Earn; while another army, under the Earl of March, was advancing from the southern counties of Scotland, to attack them in the flank and rear. It seemed as if that small handful of men must have been inevitably destroyed by the numbers collected to oppose them. But Edward Baliol took the bold resolution of attacking the Regent's army, and by night, and in their camp. With this purpose, he crossed the river which separated the two armies: the Earl of Mar had neither placed sentinels, nor taken any of the usual precautions against surprise, and when the English came upon his army, the men were asleep, and totally unprepared. They made great slaughter

among the Scots, whose numbers only served to increase the confusion. The Regent was himself slain, with several Earls, and many other men of eminence. Some thousands of the Scots were killed with the sword, smothered in the fight, or drowned in the river. The English were themselves surprised at gaining, with such inferior numbers, so great and decided a victory—the success of which placed Baliol on the throne of Scotland.

In the first war for the Reformation in Germany, Frederick of Saxony and his Protestant allies assembled their forces, to contest their rights and privileges against the encroachment of the Emperor Charles the Fifth. After a campaign of some duration, the Elector stationed his army on the bank of a river, considering it to be a place of perfect safety. He was surprised by the Emperor, and a tedious imprisonment and the loss of his electorate were the reward of his bad generalship.

King James the Second assembled his Irish forces, and several French disciplined regiments by whom he was assisted, to contend for the possession of the British crown with his rival William the Third. He marshalled his forces

on the river Boyne; but the English monarch crossed over with his army, defeated the French and Irish forces, and James was compelled to become an exile from the country over which he had formerly reigned.

When Louis the Fourteenth invaded Holland, the Dutch troops were stationed on the bank of the Rhine, to defend the passage; but, after a very trivial resistance, they broke their ranks, and fled in all directions. A medal struck in honour of the event attested the success of the conqueror.

In the Seven Years' War in Germany, the Austrian forces were commanded by two veteran commanders, Marshal Daun and General Brown. In the sixth year of the war the Austrian forces were stationed on the border of a river in Bohemia, as a safe position, under the command of General Brown. Frederick the Great crossed the river with his army, overwhelmed the Austrian army, and the conquest of great part of Bohemia was the result.

Montcalm, the commander of the French forces in their North American colonies, encamped his forces on the north shore of the river St. Laurence, to defend the city of Quebec against the attack

of the English. General Wolfe landed with his troops in spite of all opposition, and, by a complete victory, extinguished every trace of French dominion in North America.

In the war of the American revolution, General Howe, the British commander, conquered New York and New Jersey. He then stationed two regiments of Hessian troops at Trenton, on the Delaware, to defend the passage of the river against the American forces. Washington crossed over with his army, and inflicted a severe defeat on that portion of the British army.

In the following campaign, General Howe assembled his forces, embarked them on board the fleet, and landed at Elktown, in Maryland, from whence he marched to take possession of the city of Philadelphia. General Washington assembled his troops on the river Brandywine, to contest the passage, and save the city from capture; but General Howe defeated the American army, and then achieved the conquest of the capital of the American States without any further opposition.

The misfortunes of the Austrians, in their first campaigns against Bonaparte in Italy, arose, in a principal degree, from stationing their forces

on the banks of rivers as defensible positions, and repeated defeats seemed to have no effect in making them change the disposition of their forces.

In the year 1796, Marshal Beaulieu commanded the Austrian army in Italy. He attempted, in the first place, to defend the line of the Po against the invasion of the French army, but was defeated at Valenza. He then attempted to defend the line of the Adda, and stationed his forces at Lodi to prevent the passage of the French. As this was one of the most celebrated victories of Napoleon, and elucidates in some important particulars the theory which it is attempted to establish in this chapter, we shall insert from a contemporary history some of the more important details of this feat of arms.

“Upon the 10th of May, attended by his best generals, and heading the choicest of his troops, Napoleon pressed forward towards Lodi, where the bridge was left standing, but was swept by twenty or thirty pieces of Austrian artillery, whose thunders menaced death to any one who should attempt the pass of peril. The French, with great alertness, got as many guns in position on the left bank, and answered this tremendous fire

with equal spirit. During this cannonade, Bonaparte threw himself personally among the fire, in order to station two guns, loaded with grape-shot, in such a position as to render it impossible for any one to approach for the purpose of undermining and destroying the bridge, and then calmly proceeded to make preparations for a desperate attempt. The cavalry were directed to cross, if possible, at a place where the Adda was said to be fordable—a task which they accomplished with difficulty. In the meantime, Bonaparte observed that the Austrian line of infantry was thrown considerably behind the batteries of artillery which they supported, in order that they might have the advantage of a bending slope of ground, which afforded some shelter from the French fire. He, therefore, drew up a close column of three thousand grenadiers, protected from the artillery of the Austrians by the walls and houses of the town, and yet considerably nearer to the enemy's line of guns on the opposite side of the Adda, than were their own infantry which ought to have protected them. The column of grenadiers, thus secured, waited in comparative safety until the appearance of the French cavalry, who had crossed the ford, began to disquiet the

Austrians. This was the critical moment which Bonaparte expected. A single word of command wheeled the head of the column of grenadiers to the left, and placed it on the perilous bridge. The word was given to advance, and they rushed on with loud shouts of "*Vive la République.*" But their appearance on the bridge was the signal for a redoubled fire of grape-shot, while, from the houses on the left side of the river, the soldiers who occupied them poured volley after volley of musketry on the thick column, as it endeavoured to force its way over the long bridge. At one time the French grenadiers, unable to sustain this dreadful storm, appeared for an instant to hesitate; but Berthier, the chief of Bonaparte's staff, with Massena, L'Allegmagne, and Corvini, hurried to the head of the column, and by their presence and gallantry renewed the resolution of the soldiers, who now poured across the bridge. The Austrians had but one resource left—to rush upon the French with the bayonet, and kill or drive back into the Adda those who had forced a passage, before they could receive support from their comrades, who were still filing across the bridge. But this opportunity was neglected, either because the troops which should have executed the

manceuvre had been, as we have already stated, withdrawn too far from the river, or because the soldiery, as happens when they repose too much confidence in a strong position, became panic-struck when they saw it unexpectedly carried; or it may be, that General Beaulieu, so old and so unfortunate, had somewhat lost that energy and presence of mind which the critical moment demanded. Whatever was the cause, the French rushed on the artillerymen, from whose fire they had lately suffered so tremendously, and, unsupported as they were, had little difficulty in bayoneting them. The Austrian army now completely gave way, and lost in their retreat, annoyed as it was by the French cavalry, upwards of twenty guns, a thousand prisoners, and perhaps two thousand more wounded or slain. Such was the famous passage of the Bridge of Lodi, achieved with such skill and gallantry, as gave the victor the same character for fearless intrepidity and practical talent in actual battle, which the former part of the campaign had gained him as an able tactician."

After the defeat of Lodi, Marshal Beaulieu attempted to defend the line of the Mincio, from which being driven, he finally assembled the

Austrian forces on the Adige, but with no better success. The command of the Austrian army was then conferred upon another general.

In the campaign of 1797, in Italy, hostilities commenced between the French Republic and the Pope of Rome. The papal army, consisting of about seven or eight thousand men, was encamped on the river Senio, which runs to the southward of the town of Imola, to dispute the passage. The banks were defended by cannon, but the river being unusually low, the French crossed about a league and a half higher up than the position of the Roman army, which, taken in the rear, fled in every direction. A few hundreds were killed, amongst whom were several monks, and two or three cardinals.

After the defeat of Marshal Wurmser, and the capture of Mantua, the Archduke Charles took the command of the Austrian forces, and attempted in vain to stop the triumphant career of Bonaparte. The Archduke first occupied Friuli, and the line of the river Piave, from whence he was driven with much loss. He then stationed his forces on the Tagliamento, but was again defeated. He finally encamped on the Lisonzo, but there the same fate attended him; and his retreat to

Vienna, and a treaty of peace with the victorious French, ended this unfortunate campaign.

In the disastrous year 1807, General Mack assembled the Austrian forces on the river Inn, to dispute the possession of Bavaria and the upper Austrian provinces against the advance of the French army; but Napoleon inflicted severe defeats upon several corps of his army, and finally compelled him to surrender as prisoner of war at Ulm.

In the campaign between the French and Austrians in the year 1809, General Hiller, the Austrian commander, being too weak to attempt to defend the Inn, retreated to Ebersberg, a village with a castle, upon the river Traun, which was in most places unfordable, and had elevated rocky banks, scarped by the hand of Nature. One bridge, communicating with the town, was the only mode of approaching the position, which, viewed in front, seemed almost impregnable, and was occupied by General Hiller with thirty thousand soldiers, and a formidable train of artillery. He trusted to be able to maintain himself in this strong line of defence until he could renew his communications with the Archduke Charles, and obtain the Prince's co-operation in the task of

covering Vienna by defending the course of the Danube. Upon the 3d of May, the position of Ebersberg was attacked by Marshal Massena, and stormed after a most desperate resistance, which probably cost the victors as many men as the vanquished. The hardiness of the attack has been censured by military critics, but without cause; for Marshal Massena attempted and succeeded in the desperate resolution of disposing the Austrian general by main force.

After Napoleon, emperor of France, had witnessed the almost total destruction of his magnificent legions in the cold and hostile provinces of Russia, he assembled the wrecks of his army, and attempted to secure his retreat from the country which had been so fatal to his ambitious career. The Russian admiral Tchitchagoff, with a numerous army under his command, stationed them on the river Beresina to defend the passage; but the Emperor crossed over with the greater part of his army, in spite of all opposition. His rear-guard, together with the numerous followers of his army, were surprised and cut off on the eastern bank of the river by the Russian army, commanded by General Wittgenstein; but Napoleon succeeded in effecting his retreat into Poland with the remainder of his force.

After Napoleon had been defeated in various battles in Germany, in the campaign of 1813, he assembled his beaten and diminished forces, in order to return to France. To prevent the accomplishment of this purpose, General Wrede, commander of the Bavarian army, collected several corps, together with some Austrian auxiliaries, and stationed them on the river Hanau, to defend the passage. Napoleon defeated his army, and effected his retreat in safety to France.

In the commencement of the war in Portugal, the French army had possession of the whole northern portion of that kingdom. On the landing of General Wellesley to command the English army, Marshal Soult assembled his forces on the northern bank of the Douro, to defend the city of Oporto and the adjoining territory against the advance of the British. Wellington crossed over with his battalions, inflicted a severe defeat on the enemy, and drove them as helpless fugitives from the country.

We will now notice two or three battles which may be supposed to prove a contradiction to the above examples, but which, on examination, will be found not to possess that character.

After the possession of Vienna by the French,

in the year 1809, the Archduke Charles assembled the troops of the Austrian empire on the Danube to stop the further progress of the French, but he did not attempt to contest the passage of the river. He stationed his forces on the heights of Aspern and Wagram, two small villages, about four miles from the bank of the river. He allowed the major part of the French army to pass over, and deploy on the plain, and then attacked them with the whole of his force, and gained one of the greatest victories the Danube had ever witnessed.

When Wallace, the champion of Scotland, had liberated his native country from the yoke of the English monarch, he assembled all his forces at Stirling, on the river Ayr, to defend the independence of the country against the attacks of the English army. He allowed a great part of the troops under Cressingham to pass over without opposition; he then attacked them, and gained a complete victory.

The British forces, under the command of General Brock, in Upper Canada, were stationed near the river Niagara, to defend the frontier from the invasion of the Americans. They allowed the latter to cross over in some force, and then

put them to the rout, and pursued them with great slaughter.

Thus, in the three instances last adduced, we perceive that, so far from there being any attempt to defend the passage of the river, the enemy were encouraged to pass over, and were then attacked and defeated.

What is the reason that troops stationed behind rivers never make the same resistance they would display in any other situation?

It probably arises from the fact of their being taken by surprise. An army encamped in the open country, and expecting to be attacked, will display the usual amount of courage which may be expected from their natural disposition, their discipline, and the skill of their commander; but troops placed behind a river do not expect to be attacked; the river appears to them to be an insurmountable obstacle, and they gradually begin to consider it in that light. The river is also frequently passed at a place distant from that which is expected, and thus the arrangements for defence at the particular point where the army is stationed are frustrated.

We will now notice some of the campaigns of the great generals of various periods of history,

and from their example trace what was their opinion of the best ground for an encampment for an army which was inferior in numerical or physical force to its adversary.

When Hannibal, the Carthaginian general, had exterminated two or three of the Roman armies which came in contact with him in Italy, and the Roman republic, which had hitherto been so prosperous in its ambitious career, seemed to be on the point of falling under his power, the Senate of Rome conferred the office of Dictator on Fabius, who took the command of the remaining Roman troops, and set out to oppose the dreaded Carthaginian. What was the policy he pursued on this occasion? His troops were dispirited, and unable to cope with the victorious army of Hannibal. Italy is intersected by numerous rivers—the Tiber, the Po, the Trebbia, the Adige, the Adda, the Mincio, the Volumno, the Tagliamento,—but instead of placing his army on the banks of any of those rivers as a defensible position, he placed his camp on the range of the Sub-Apennine hills, from whence he constantly watched over and harassed his formidable opponent.

In the Seven Years' War of Germany, when Frederick the Great of Prussia was contending

at the same time against the armies of the Empire, of Austria, of Russia, of Sweden, and of France, and made war in a country intersected by various rivers, the Elbe, the Oder, the Saale, the Muldaw, and their various tributaries, he seldom placed his camp upon the border of those streams.

When Frederick the Great invaded Bohemia, he defeated the Austrian forces in a great battle, and laid siege to Prague, which was on the point of surrendering. In this extremity the Austrian government conferred the command of their army on Marshal Daun, and well did he repay the confidence reposed in him. He was a worthy competitor of Frederick in the art of war. His troops were superior in number, but inferior in discipline, to the Prussians; but by great judgment in the position of his camp, which by redoubts and batteries he rendered impregnable, and sending various parties of his soldiers to the relief of the besieged city, and finally, by obtaining a victory over the Prussians when they attempted to storm his camp, he compelled Frederick to relinquish his conquests, and return to his native dominions.

General Washington, in America, commanded a provincial force, which, in the first years of the

war, was totally unable to contend in the open field against the disciplined armies of England. He, therefore, chose for his encampment some strong hilly country, which was unassailable with any prospect of success, from whence he sallied out to various parts of the continent, where the services of his army were required. The highlands of the State of New York, and the mountainous region in the vicinity of Morristown in New Jersey, were his usual head-quarters. He thus disciplined his army, and finally achieved the independence of his country.

When the Russian Czar Alexander assembled the forces of his empire to resist the invasion of the French armies with Napoleon at their head, he conferred the command of the Russian troops upon the German general Barclay de Tolly, who stationed them on the river Dwina, where several fortified camps were erected. The choice of the position proves that general to have been unequal to his task. At a subsequent period, the destinies of the Russian army were committed to the charge of General Kutusoff, and he selected, with much better judgment, the heights of Borodino, as his final battle-ground against the enemy.

When Blucher commanded the Prussians, he

was frequently inferior in force to the French, by whom he was opposed, but he never took refuge behind a river as a secure position, which would confer safety upon his army, and where he could not be attacked. The strong country of Silesia was his usual 'point d'appui;' and selecting his enampments with consummate skill, and giving battle on all occasions when there was any prospect of success, he was finally successful in freeing his country from the yoke of the foreigner.

In the campaign of France in the year 1814, Bonaparte commanded an army whose numerical force did not probably exceed sixty thousand men, with whom he had to resist the attacks of armies of greatly superior force. In this extremity of his fate he never stationed his forces behind rivers, but choosing his fields of battle, and in some measure making up by his extreme activity for the smallness of his battalions, he inflicted many severe defeats on his enemy.

When Marshal Wellington, with a far inferior force, defended Portugal against the numerous and disciplined armies of the French, commanded by Massena, he did not attempt to defend the line of the Tagus, the Douro, or the Minho; but he chose a position on the heights of Busaco, and

finally on those of Torres Vedras, where he took up an impregnable position, from whence he defied the utmost efforts of the French to dislodge him.

We have thus given many examples, from various periods of history, from different continents, and from several nations, where the armies attempting to defend rivers have always been defeated; we may therefore consider that we have established the proposition, that rivers are indefensible in war.

This view of the boundary of nations will assist in an estimate of their real power: we must then carefully distinguish between the parent state and the distant continental or oceanic colonies under the same government; those are liable to be separated by political accidents, and must only be considered as temporary accessions of power. Thus a great difference exists between the native strength of Great Britain, and that empire which she has assumed over so many distant colonies. Her power over the latter may be endangered by any nation that could fire one cannon-shot more on the ocean, or whose war steamboats should manœuvre with greater skill and dexterity.

How many wars would be prevented, and what a triumph would humanity gain, if, instead of that insatiable desire which all nations exhibit to extend their dominion over the most distant and dissimilar realms, they would remain content within the limits which are pointed out by reason and philosophy.

THE END.

LONDON :

Printed by Manning and Mason, 12, Ivy Lane, Paternoster Row.



September, 1844.

A CATALOGUE OF NEW WORKS AND NEW EDITIONS

PRINTED FOR
LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, AND LONGMANS,
LONDON.

ANALYTICAL INDEX.

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL AFFAIRS.

	Pages
Baydon on Valuing Rents, etc.	6
" the Valuation of Property for	
Poor's Rate	6
Crocker's Land Surveying	9
Davy's Agricultural Chemistry	9
Greenwood's (Col.) Tree-Lifter	12
Hannam On Waste Manures	12
Johnson's Farmer's Encyclopædia	16
London's Encyclopædia of Agriculture	19
" (Mrs.) Lady's Country Companion	18
Low's Breeds of the Domesticated Animals	
of Great Britain	20
" Elements of Agriculture	20
" On Landed Property	19
Whitley's Agricultural Geology	32

ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND ARCHITECTURE.

Brande's Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art	7
Gwilt's Encyclopedia of Architecture	12
Loudon's Encyclopedia of Cottage, Farm, and Villa Architecture and Furniture	18
Porter's Manufacture of Silk	25
" Porcelain & Glass	25
Reid (Dr.) on Warming and Ventilating	25
Savage's Dictionary of Printing	27
Steam Engine (The), by the Artisan Club	28
Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines	31
Wathen's Arts, etc. of Ancient Egypt	31

BIOGRAPHY.

Alkin's Life of Addison	5
Bell's Lives of the most Eminent British Poets	6
Biographical Dictionary of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge	6
Dover's Life of the King of Prussia	10
Dunham's Lives of the Early Writers of Great Britain	10
" Lives of the British Dramatists	10
Forster's Statesmen of the Commonwealth of England	11
Gleig's Lives of the most Eminent British Military Commanders	11
Grant (Mrs.) Memoir and Correspondence	11
Hunter's Life of Oliver Heywood	16
James's Life of the Black Prince	16

BIOGRAPHY.

	Pages
James's Lives of the most Eminent Foreign Statesmen	16
Maunder's Biographical Treasury	21
Roscoe's Lives of Eminent British Lawyers	26
Russell's Correspondence of the Duke of Bedford	6
Shelley's Lives of the most Eminent Literary Men of Italy, Spain, and Portugal	27
" Lives of the most Eminent French Writers	27
Smith's Memoirs of the Marquis De Pombal	28
Southey's Lives of the British Admirals	28
Tate's Horatius Restitutus	29

BOOKS OF GENERAL UTILITY.

Black's Treatise on Brewing	6
Donovan's Domestic Economy	10
Hand-Book of Taste	12
Hints on Etiquette	13
Hudson's Parent's Hand-Book	15
" Executor's Guide	15
" On Making Wills	15
Lorimer's Letters to a Young Master Mariner	18
Maunder's Treasury of Knowledge	22
" Scientific and Literary Treasury	22
" Treasury of History	22
" Biographical Treasury	22
" Universal Class-Book	22
Parke's Domestic Duties	24
Riddle's English-Latin and Latin-English Dictionaries	25
Short Whist	27
Thomson's Domestic Management of the Sick Room	30
Tomlins' Law Dictionary	30
Webster's Ency. of Domestic Economy	32

BOTANY AND GARDENING

Calcott's Scripture Herbal	8
Conversations on Botany	9
Drummond's First Steps to Botany	10
Glendinning On the Culture of the Pine Apple	11
Greenwood's (Col.) Tree-Lifter	12
Henslow's Botany	13
Hoare On Cultivation of the Grape Vine on Open Walls	13
" On the Management of the Roots of Vines	13

	Pages
Neeser's British Flora	14
" Icones Plantarum	14
" and Taylor's Muscologia Britan- nica	14
Jackson's Pictorial Flora	16
Knapp's Gramina Britannica	17
Lindley's Theory of Horticulture	18
" Outlines of the First Principles of Horticulture	18
" Guide to the Orchard and Kitchen Garden	18
" Introduction to Botany	18
" Flora Medica	18
" Synopsis of British Flora	18
London's Hortus Britannicus	19
" Lignosus Londinensis	19
" Encyclopedia of Trees & Shrubs	18
" Gardening	19
" Plants	19
" Agriculture	19
" Suburban Garden and Villa Com- panion	19
" Cemeteries and Churchyards	19
Repton's Landscape Gardening and Land- scape Architecture	25
Rivers's Rose Amateur's Guide	26
Roberts on the Vine	26
Rogers's Vegetable Cultivator	26
Smith's Introduction to Botany	27
" English Flora	27
" Compendium of English Flora	27

CHRONOLOGY.

Blair's Chronological Tables	6
Nicolas's Chronology of History	24
Riddle's Ecclesiastical Chronology	25
Tate's Horatius Restitutus	29
Watson's Chronology of Ancient Egypt	31

COMMERCE AND MERCANTILE AFFAIRS.

Kane's (Dr.) Industrial Resources of Ireland	16
Lorimer's Letters to a Young Master Mariner	18
M'Culloch's Dictionary of Commerce and Commercial Navigation	20
Spackman's Statistical Tables	28
Steel's Shipmaster's Assistant	28

GEOGRAPHY AND ATLASES.

Butler's Sketch of Ancient and Modern Geography	8
" Atlas of Modern Geography	8
" Ancient Geography	8
Hall's New General Atlas	12
M'Culloch's Geographical Dictionary	20
Malte-Bran's Geography	21
Murray's Encyclopedia of Geography	23

HISTORY AND CRITICISM.

Adair's (Sir R.), Memoir of a Mission to Vienna	4
Addison's History of the Knights Templars	5
Bell's History of Russia	6
Blair's Chron. and Historical Tables	6
Bloomfield's Translation of Thucydides	7
" Edition of Thucydides	7
Cooley's History of Maritime and Inland Discovery	9
Crowe's History of France	9
Dunham's History of Spain and Portugal	10
" History of Europe during the Middle Ages	10
" History of the German Empire	10
" History of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway	10

	Pages
Dunham's History of Poland	10
Fergus's History of United States of America	10
Grant (Mrs.) Memoir and Correspondence	11
Grattan's History of Netherlands	11
Halsted's Life of Richard III.	12
Horsley's (Bp.) Biblical Criticism	14
Jeffrey's (Lord) Contributions to the Edinburgh Review	16
Keightley's Outlines of History	16
King's (Lord), Speeches and Writings (with Memoir)	16
Laing's Kings of Norway	16
Macaulay's Essays contributed to the Edinburgh Review	20
Mackintosh's History of England	20
" Miscellaneous Works	20
M'Culloch's Dictionary, Historical, Geo- graphical, and Statistical	20
Maunder's Treasury of History	22
Moore's History of Ireland	23
Müller's Mythology	23
Nicolas's Chronology of History	24
Rome, History of	26
Russell's Correspondence of the Duke of Bedford	6
Scott's History of Scotland	27
Sismondi's History of the Fall of the Roman Empire	27
" History of the Italian Re- publics	27
Stebbing's History of the Christian Church	28
" History of the Reformation	28
Switzerland, History of	29
Sydney Smith's Works	27
Thirlwall's History of Greece	30
Tooke's History of Prices	30
Turner's History of England	31

JUVENILE BOOKS.

Including Mrs. Marcet's Works.

Boy's (the) Country Book, By W. Howitt	15
" Own Book	6
Howitt's (M.) Child's Picture and Verse Book	14
" (W.) Jack of the Mill	14
Ladies' (the Young) Book	32
Marcet's Conversations— On the History of England	21
" On Chemistry	21
" On Natural Philosophy	21
" On Political Economy	21
" On Vegetable Physiology	21
" On Land and Water	21
Marcet's the Game of Grammar	21
" Mary's Grammar	21
" Lessons on Animals, etc.	22
" Conversations on Language	21
Marryat's Masterman Ready	22
" Settlers in Canada	22
Maunder's Universal Class Book	22
Pycroft's (the Rev. J.), English Reading	25
Sumner's (Mrs. Felix) Mother's Primer	29

MEDICINE.

Bull's Hints to Mothers	7
" Management of Children	7
Copland's Dictionary of Medicine	9
Elliotson's Human Physiology	10
Frankum on Enlarged Abdomen	11
Holland's Medical Notes	14
Macleod on Rheumatism	20
Marx and Willis (Drs.) On Decrease of Disease	22
Pereira on Food and Diet	24
Reece's Medical Guide	25
Sandby on Mesmerism	26

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Pages
Beale's (Miss) Vale of the Towey	6
Black's Treatise on Brewing	6
Bray's Philosophy of Necessity	7
Cavendish's Debates	8
Clavers's Forest Life	9
Colton's Lacon	9
De Morgan On Probabilities	10
Good's Book of Nature	11
Graham's English	11
" Helps to English Grammar	16
Guest's Mabinogion	12
Hand-Book of Taste	13
Hobbes (Thos.), English Works of	13
Holland's Progressive Education	13
Howitt's Rural Life of England	14
" Visits to Remarkable Places	14
" Student-Life of Germany	15
" Rural and Social Life of Ger-	15
many	15
" Colonization and Christianity	15
" German Experiences	15
Humphreys' Illuminated Books	15
Jeffrey's (Lord) Contributions to the	15
Edinburgh Review	15
Laing's (S., jun.) Prize Essay On National	17
Distress	17
Letters on American Debts	27
Life of a Travelling Physician	17
Loudon's (Mrs.) Lady's Country Companion	18
Macaulay's Critical and Historical Essays	19
Macintosh's (Sir James) Miscellaneous	19
Works	19
Marx and Willis (Drs.) On Decrease of	22
Disease	22
Müller's Mythology	23
Peter Plymley's Letters	23
Prism of Imagination (The)	25
Pycroft's English Reading	25
Sandby On Mesmerism	26
Seaward's (Sir E.) Narrative of his Ship-	27
wreck	27
Smith's (Rev. Sydney) Works	27
Summerly's (Mrs. Felix) Mother's Primer	29
Taylor's Statesman	29
Walker's Chess Studies	31
Willoughby's (Lady) Diary	32

NATURAL HISTORY IN GENERAL.

Catlow's Popular Conchology	8
Gray's Figures of Molluscous Animals	12
" and Mitchell's Ornithology	12
Kirby and Spence's Entomology	17
Lee's Taxidermy	18
" Elements of Natural History	18
Marcet's Conversations on Animals, etc.	22
Proceedings of the Zoological Society	25
Stephens's British Coleoptera	28
Swainson on the Study of Natural History	29
" Animals	29
" Quadrupeds	29
" Birds	29
" Animals in Menageries	29
" Fish, Amphibians, & Reptiles	29
" Insects	29
" Malacology	29
" Habits and Instincts of Ani-	29
mals	29
Transactions of the Zoological Society	30
Turton's Shells of the British Islands	31
Waterton's Essays on Natural History	31
Westwood's Classification of Insects	32

NOVELS AND WORKS OF FICTION.

Carlén's Rose of Tistelön	8
Doctor (the)	10

	Pages
Howitt's (Mary) Diary	14
" Home	14
" Neighbours	14
" President's Daughters	14
" The H— Family, etc.	14
Marryat's Masterman Ready	21
" Settlers in Canada	21
Rambles of the Emperor Ching Tih	31
Trollope's (Mrs.) The Lauringtons	31

ONE VOLUME ENCYCLOPÆDIAS AND DICTIONARIES.

Blaine's Encyclopædia of Rural Sports	6
Brande's Dictionary of Science, Litera-	7
ture, and Art	7
Copland's Dictionary of Medicine	9
Gwilt's Encyclopædia of Architecture	12
Johnson's Farmer's Encyclopædia	16
Loudon's Encyclopædia of Trees and	18
Shrubs	18
" Encyclopædia of Gardening	19
" Encyclopædia of Agriculture	19
" Encyclopædia of Plants	19
" Rural Architecture	19
M'Culloch's Dictionary, Geographical,	20
Statistical, and Historical	20
" Dictionary, Practical, Theoretical,	20
etc. of Commerce	20
Murray's Encyclopædia of Geography	23
Savage's Dictionary of Printing	27
Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures,	31
and Mines	31
Webster's Encyclopædia of Dom. Economy	32

POETRY AND THE DRAMA.

Alkin's (Dr.) British Poets	27
Baillie's New Dramas	6
" Plays of the Passions	5
Chaloner's Walter Gray	8
" Poetical Remains	8
Goldsmith's Poems	30
Horace, by Tate	29
L. E. L.'s Poetical Works	18
Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome	20
Montgomery's Poetical Works	22
Moore's Poetical Works	23
" Lalla Rookh	23
" Irish Melodies	23
" Illustrated by Macilise	23
Moral of Flowers	23
Shakspeare, by Bowdler	27
Southey's Poetical Works	28
" British Poets	28
Spirit of the Woods	28
Thomson's Seasons	30

POLITICAL ECONOMY AND STATISTICS.

Kane's (Dr.) Industrial Resources of	16
Ireland	16
M'Culloch's Geographical, Statistical, and	20
Historical Dictionary	20
" Political Economy	21
Smith's Wealth of Nations	23
Spackman's Statistical Tables	28
Strong's Greece as a Kingdom	29
Tooke's History of Prices	30

RELIGIOUS AND MORAL WORKS, ETC.

Amy Herbert, Edited by Prof. Sewell	5
Bailey's Essays on the Pursuit of Truth	5
Bloomfield's Greek Testament	6
" College and School ditto	6
" Greek and English Lexicon	6
to New Testament	6
Burder's Oriental Customs	7

	Pages
Burns's Christian Philosophy	7
" Fragments	8
Callicott's Scripture Herbal	7
Dibdin's Sunday Library	29
Doddridge's Family Expositor	10
Englishman's Hebrew and Chaldee Concordance	10
Ford's New Devout Communicant	11
" Century of Prayers	11
Horsley's (Bp) Biblical Criticism	14
Kippis's Collection of Hymns, etc.	16
Marriage Gift	22
Parke's Domestic Duties	24
Pearson's Prayers for Families	24
Riddle's Letters from a Godfather	25
Robinson's Greek and English Lexicon to the New Testament	26
Sandford On Female Improvement	26
" On Woman	26
Spalding's Philosophy of Christian Morals	28
Tate's History of St. Paul	29
Taylor's (Rev. C. B.) Margaret; or, the Pearl	29
" Sermons	29
" Dora Melder	29
Turner's Sacred History	31
Wardlaw On Social Controversy	31
Willoughby's (Lady) Diary	32

RURAL SPORTS.

Blaine's Dictionary of Sports	6
Hansard's Fishing in Wales	13
Hawker's Instructions to Sportsmen	13
Loudon's (Mrs.) Lady's Country Companion	18
Ronald's Fly-fisher's Entomology	26
Thacker's Coursing Rules	29
" Courser's Remembrances	30

THE SCIENCES IN GENERAL,
AND MATHEMATICS.

Bakewell's Introduction to Geology	5
Balmain's Lessons on Chemistry	5
Brande's Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art	7
Brewster's Optics	7
Conversations on Mineralogy	9
De la Beche on the Geology of Cornwall, etc.	10
Donovan's Chemistry	10
Egerton's Treatise on Photography	10
Farey on the Steam Engine	10
Fosbroke on the Arts, Manners, Manufactures, and Institutions of the Greeks and Romans	11
Greener's Science of Gunnery	12
" On the Gun	11
Herschel's Natural Philosophy	13
" Astronomy	13
Holland's Manufactures in Metal	13
Hunt's Researches on Light	16
Kane's Elements of Chemistry	16
Kater and Lardner's Mechanics	16
Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia	17
" Hydrostatics and Pneumatics	17
" and Walker's Electricity	17
" Arithmetic	17
" Geometry	17
" Treatise on Heat	17
Lectures on Polarised Light	17
Lloyd On Light and Vision	18
Mackenzie's Physiology of Vision	20
Marcet's (Mrs.) Conversations on the Sciences, etc.	21
Moseley's Practical Mechanics	23

Moseley's Engineering and Architecture	23
Narrien's Elements of Geometry	26
" Astronomy and Geodesy	26
Owen's Lectures On Comparative Anatomy	24
Parnell On Roads	24
Pearson's Practical Astronomy	24
Phillips's Palæozoic Fossils of Cornwall, etc.	24
" Guide to Geology	24
" Treatise on Geology	24
" Introduction to Mineralogy	24
Poisson's Mechanics	24
Portlock's Report on the Geology of Londonderry	25
Powell's Natural Philosophy	25
Roberts's Dictionary of Geology	26
Sandhurst Mathematical Course	26
Scoreby's Magnetical Investigations	27
Scott's Arithmetic and Algebra	26
Thomson's Algebra	30
Wilkinson's Engines of War	32
Wood On Railroads	32

TOPOGRAPHY AND GUIDE
BOOKS.

Addison's History of the Temple Church	5
" Guide to ditto	5
Britton's Picture of London	7
Howitt's German Experiences	15

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

Transactions of the Entomological Society	30
" Zoological Society	30
" Linnæan Society	30
" Institution of Civil Engineers	31
" Royal Institute of British Architects	30
Proceedings of the Zoological Society	25

TRAVELS.

Allan's Mediterranean	5
Beale's (Miss) Vale of the Towey	6
China, Last Year in	8
Chorley's Music and Manners in France and Germany	9
De Custine's Russia	9
Harris's Highlands of Æthiopia	13
Howitt's Wanderings of a Journeyman Tailor	15
" German Experiences	15
Laing's Notes of a Traveller	17
" Residence in Norway	17
" Tour in Sweden	17
Life of a Travelling Physician	18
Modern Syrians	22
Postans's Sindh	25
Seaward's Narrative of his Shipwreck	27
Strong's Greece as a Kingdom	29
Wilde's Voyage to Madeira, etc.	32

VETERINARY MEDICINE

Field's Veterinary Records	11
Morton's Veterinary Toxicological Chart	23
" Medicine	23
Percivall's Hippopathology	24
" Anatomy of the Horse	24
Spooner on the Foot and Leg of the Horse	28
Turner On the Foot of the Horse	31
White's Veterinary Art	32
" Cattle Medicine	32

CATALOGUE.

ADAIR (SIR ROBERT).—AN HISTORICAL MEMOIR OF A MISSION TO THE COURT OF VIENNA IN 1806. By the Right Honourable Sir Robert Adair, G.C.B. With a Selection from his Despatches, published by permission of the proper Authorities. 8vo. 18s. cloth.

"Sir Robert Adair's valuable Memoir needs no commendation. Its obvious utility, the nature of its contents, and the name of the author, will command the notice and appreciation of statesmen and historians."—*Athenæum*.

"The vindication of Mr. Fox, from the observations of Mr. Gents and others, is complete; and the Memoir is altogether a work which must be deferred to by future historians as the authority on the important affairs of which it treats."—*Tait's Magazine*.

AIKIN.—THE LIFE OF JOSEPH ADDISON.

Illustrated by many of his Letters and Private Papers never before published. By Lucy Aikin. 2 vols. post 8vo. with Portrait from Sir Godfrey Kneller's Picture. 18s. cloth.

"In the execution of her labour, Miss Aikin has exercised praiseworthy diligence; she has ransacked among those fine and inexhaustible sources of personal and national interest—family papers, and has succeeded in rescuing from the obscurity of worm-eaten chests, and from the bondage of red tape, many documents which throw light on the most doubtful parts of Addison's history, and relieve his character from the reproaches attempted to be cast on it. She has produced, both in style and matter, a very interesting work, creditable to her feelings and talents, and honourable to her industry."—*Britannia*.

ALLAN.—A PICTORIAL TOUR IN THE MEDITERRANEAN;

Comprising Malta, Dalmatia, Turkey, Asia Minor, Grecian Archipelago, Egypt, Nubia, Greece, Ionian Islands, Sicily, Italy, and Spain. By J. H. Allan, Member of the Athenian Archaeological Society, and of the Egyptian Society of Calro. Imp. 4to. containing upwards of 40 Lithographed Drawings, and 70 Wood Engravings. 8l. 3s. cloth.

"A most artist-like and interesting work, full of beautiful views, and interspersed with many charming woodcuts of scenery and antiquities."—*Literary Gazette*.

ADDISON.—THE KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.

By C. G. Addison, of the Inner Temple. 2d Edition, enlarged, 1 vol. square crown 8vo. with Illustrations, 18s. cloth.

ADDISON.—THE TEMPLE CHURCH IN LONDON:

Its History and Antiquities. By C. G. Addison, Esq., of the Inner Temple, author of "The History of the Knights Templars." Square crown 8vo. with 6 Plates, 6s. cloth.

Also,

A FULL AND COMPLETE GUIDE, HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE, TO THE TEMPLE CHURCH. (From Mr. Addison's "History of the Temple Church.") Square crown 8vo. 1s. sewed.

AMY HERBERT.

By a Lady. Edited by the Rev. William Sewell, B.D. of Exeter College, Oxford. 2 vols. foolscap 8vo. 9s. cloth.

"Amy Herbert paints nature to the life. It is by 'a Lady,' for whose soundness Mr. Sewell is sponsor. It is admirably adapted for the young of the higher classes, and we sincerely hope it may not be the fair author's last production."—*Christian Remembrancer*.

BAILEY.—ESSAYS ON THE PURSUIT OF TRUTH,

And on the Progress of Knowledge. By Samuel Bailey, author of "Essays on the Formation and Publication of Opinions," "Berkeley's Theory of Vision," etc. 2d Edition, revised and enlarged, 8vo. 9s. 6d. cloth.

"Mr. Bailey is an admirable writer, both as to the general tone of thought and sentiment, and as to his style, which is clear, forcible, and elegant. On the class of subjects to which he has chiefly directed his attention, no man writes what is more worthy of being read, or what is acceptable to a larger class of readers. The peculiar quality of his powerful essays is the practical and useful conviction they produce of truths as obvious as they are important, but which are strangely neglected by the majority of mankind. We do not often meet with a book which we can more strongly recommend."—*Inquirer*.

BAILLIE'S (JOANNA) NEW DRAMAS.

8 vols. 8vo. 1l. 16s. boards.

BAILLIE'S (JOANNA) PLAYS ON THE PASSIONS.

8 vols. 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d. boards.

BAKEWELL.—AN INTRODUCTION TO GEOLOGY.

Intended to convey Practical Knowledge of the Science, and comprising the most important recent Discoveries; with Explanations of the Facts and Phenomena which serve to confirm or invalidate various Geological Theories. By Robert Bakewell. Fifth Edition, considerably enlarged, 8vo. with numerous Plates and Woodcuts, 2ls. cloth.

BALMAIN.—LESSONS ON CHEMISTRY,

For the Use of Pupils in Schools, Junior Students in Universities, and Readers who wish to learn the fundamental Principles and leading Facts: with Questions for Examination, Glossaries of Chemical Terms and Chemical Symbols, and an Index. By William H. Balmain. With numerous Woodcuts, illustrative of the Decompositions, foolscap 8vo. 6s. cloth.

BAYLDON.—ART OF VALUING RENTS AND TILLAGES,

And the Tenant's Right of Entering and Quitting Farms, explained by several Specimens of Valuations; and Remarks on the Cultivation pursued on Soils in different Situations. Adapted to the Use of Landlords, Land-Agents, Appraisers, Farmers, and Tenants. By J. S. Bayldon. 6th Edition, corrected and revised by John Donaldson, Land-Steward, author of a "Treatise on Manures and Grasses." 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth.

BAYLDON.—TREATISE ON THE VALUATION OF PROPERTY FOR

THE POOR'S RATE; showing the Method of Rating Lands, Buildings, Tithes, Mines, Woods, Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Personal Property; with an Abstract of the Poor Laws relating to Rates and Appeals. By J. S. Bayldon, author of "Rents and Tillages." 1 vol. 8vo. 7s. 6d. boards.

BEALE (ANNE)—THE VALE OF THE TOWEY;

Or, Sketches in South Wales. By Anne Beale. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth.

"The perusal of this agreeable volume of Sketches has afforded us considerable amusement. Miss Beale is a lively and intelligent chronicler, who tells her stories in a manner to make them run on smooth and pleasantly."—United Service Gazette.

BEDFORD CORRESPONDENCE.—CORRESPONDENCE OF JOHN,

FOURTH DUKE OF BEDFORD, selected from the Originals at Woburn Abbey: with Introductions by Lord John Russell. 8vo. vol. 1 (1742-48), 18s. cloth; vol. 2 (1749-60), 16s. cl.

"The second volume includes a correspondence having relation to the period from the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle to the death of George II. Its most remarkable portion bears upon an important question, on which there still exist some differences of opinion, viz. the intrigues which led to the junction of the Duke of Newcastle and Pitt, in 1757. The letters respecting the state of Ireland under the Viceroyalty of the Duke of Bedford also, are not a little interesting."—Morning Herald.

* * * Vol. III. to complete the work, is in preparation.

BELL.—LIVES OF THE MOST EMINENT ENGLISH POETS.

By Robert Bell, Esq. 2 vols. foolscap 8vo. with Vignette Titles, 12s. cloth.

BELL.—THE HISTORY OF RUSSIA,

From the Earliest Period to the Treaty of Tilsit. By Robert Bell, Esq. 3 vols. foolscap 8vo. with Vignette Titles, 18s. cloth.

BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

Of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. Half-volumes. 1 to 7. (AA to Az-Zubeydi—comprising the letter A). 8vo. 12s. each, cloth.

* * * Published Quarterly.—The work will probably not exceed Thirty Volumes.

"We have carefully examined the articles under letter A, now completed, and have no reason to complain of any want of uniformity. There seems to have been, on the whole, a judicious apportioning of space, according to the importance of the individual. In order to secure this necessary uniformity, a society, which had no pecuniary profit as its end, was more likely to succeed than a private publisher, or body of publishers. In style, execution, and completeness, the lives are far superior to those of any biographical dictionary with which we are acquainted. The only one, indeed, with which, for completeness, it can be compared, is the French 'Biographie Universelle,' but in this respect it has very greatly the advantage." [The reviewer institutes a comparison in favour of the English work, too long to be quoted, and ends his paragraph as follows:]—"So that the Society's Dictionary must be regarded as a labour not only for Great Britain, but for Europe. In all the articles there are two points in which they are fuller and more accurate than any previous work of the kind; and these are, the titles, dates, and places of publication of books, and their editions, and the sources from whence the materials have been derived for the biography."—Athenæum.

BLACK.—A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON BREWING.

Based on Chemical and Economical Principles: with Formulas for Public Brewers, and Instructions for Private Families. By William Black. Third Edition, revised and corrected, with considerable Additions. The Additions revised by Professor Graham, of the London University. 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth.

"This comprehensive and informing essay will be found invaluable to the practical brewer and private families; to the former we recommend it as a work ably treating of their art; to the latter, as one which they will find an efficient and correct guide. This edition fully bears out the statement on the title-page—that it has been 'much enlarged and improved.'"—Chemist.

BLAINE.—AN ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF RURAL SPORTS;

Or, a complete Account, Historical, Practical, and Descriptive, of Hunting, Shooting, Fishing, Racing, and other Field Sports and Athletic Amusements of the present day. By Delabere P. Blaine, Esq., author of "Outlines of the Veterinary Art," "Canine Pathology," etc. etc. With nearly 600 Engravings on Wood, by R. Branston, from Drawings by Alken, T. Landseer, Dickes, etc. 1 thick vol. 8vo. 2l. 10s. cloth.

BLAIR'S CHRONOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL TABLES,

From the Creation to the present Time: with Additions and Corrections from the most authentic Writers; including the Computation of St. Paul, as connecting the Period from the Exodus to the Temple. Under the revision of Sir Henry Ellis, K.H., Principal Librarian of the British Museum. Imperial 8vo. 31s. 6d. half-bound morocco.

"The arrangement adopted in this extended edition of Dr. Blair's valuable work is most admirable; each table comprising the space of half a century, and exhibiting, in parallel columns, contemporary kings and rulers, the chief events that marked the history of their time, and the most celebrated characters who flourished in their age. As an aid to the study of history, and as a general work of reference, the tables are of great utility; and we are satisfied that, as their merit becomes known, no one to whom they are accessible will ever take up a history without having this volume open before him. It is to our view an indispensable companion to every collection of history, however small."—Britannia.

BLOOMFIELD.—HISTORY OF THE PELOPONNESIAN WAR.

By Thucydides. Newly Translated into English, and accompanied with very copious Notes, Philological and Explanatory, Historical and Geographical. By the Rev. S. T. Bloomfield, D.D. F.S.A. 3 vols. 8vo. with Maps and Plates, 2l. 5s. boards.

BLOOMFIELD.—HISTORY OF THE PELOPONNESIAN WAR.

By Thucydides. A New Recension of the Text, with a carefully amended Punctuation; and copious Notes, Critical, Philological, and Explanatory, almost entirely original, but partly selected and arranged from the best Expositors; accompanied with full indexes, both of Greek Words and Phrases explained, and matters discussed in the Notes. The whole illustrated by Maps and Plans, mostly taken from actual Surveys. By the Rev. S. T. Bloomfield, D.D. F.S.A. 2 vols. 8vo. 36s. cloth.

BLOOMFIELD.—THE GREEK TESTAMENT :

With copious English Notes, Critical, Philological, and Explanatory. By the Rev. S. T. Bloomfield, D.D. F.S.A. 6th Edit. Improved, 2 vols. 8vo. with a Map of Palestine, 40s. cloth.

BLOOMFIELD.—COLLEGE AND SCHOOL GREEK TESTAMENT ;

With English Notes. By the Rev. S. T. Bloomfield, D.D. Third Edition, greatly enlarged and very considerably improved, accompanied with a New Map of Syria and Palestine, adapted to the New Testament and Josephus, and an Index of Greek Words and Phrases explained in the Notes. 12mo. 10s. 6d. cloth.

BLOOMFIELD.—GREEK AND ENGLISH LEXICON TO THE NEW TESTAMENT :

especially adapted to the use of Colleges, and the Higher Classes in Public Schools; but also intended as a convenient Manual for Biblical Students in general. By Dr. Bloomfield. Foolscep 8vo. 9s. cloth.

BOY'S OWN BOOK (THE) :

A Complete Encyclopedia of all the Diversions, Athletic, Scientific, and Recreative, of Boyhood and Youth. 20th Edition, square 12mo., with many Engravings on Wood, 6s. boards.

BRANDE.—A DICTIONARY OF SCIENCE, LITERATURE, AND ART ;

Comprising the History, Description, and Scientific Principles of every Branch of Human Knowledge; with the Derivation and Definition of all the Terms in general use. Edited by W. T. Brande, F.R.S.L. and E.; assisted by Joseph Cauvin, Esq. The various departments are by Gentlemen of eminence in each. 1 very thick vol. 8vo. pp. 1853. Illustrated by Wood-engravings, 3l. cloth. London, 1842.

BRAY.—THE PHILOSOPHY OF NECESSITY ;

Or, the Law of Consequences as applicable to Mental, Moral, and Social Science. By Charles Bray. 2 vols. 8vo. 15s. cloth.

BREWSTER.—TREATISE ON OPTICS.

By Sir David Brewster, LL.D. F.R.S. etc. New Edition. 1 vol. foolscap 8vo. Vignette Title, and 176 Woodcuts, 6s. cloth.

BRITTON.—THE ORIGINAL PICTURE OF LONDON :

With a Description of its Environs. Re-edited and mostly re-written, by J. Britton, F.S.A. etc. 28th Edition, with upwards of 100 Views of Public Buildings, Plan of the Streets, and Two Maps, 18mo. 9s. neatly bound; with the Maps only, 6s. bound.

BULL.—HINTS TO MOTHERS,

For the Management of Health during the Period of Pregnancy and in the Lying-in Room; with an Exposure of Popular Errors in connexion with those subjects. By Thomas Bull, M.D. Physician Accoucheur to the Finsbury Midwifery Institution, etc. etc. 4th Edition, revised and considerably enlarged. Foolscep 8vo. 7s. cloth.

BULL.—THE MATERNAL MANAGEMENT OF CHILDREN,

IN HEALTH and DISEASE. By Thomas Bull, M.D. Foolscep 8vo. 7s. cloth.

"Excellent guides, and deserve to be generally known."

Johnson's Medico-Chirurgical Review.

BURDER.—ORIENTAL CUSTOMS,

Applied to the Illustration of the Sacred Scriptures. By Samuel Burder, A.M. 3d Edition, with additions, foolscap 8vo. 8s. 6d. cloth.

CONTENTS.

Houses and Tents—Marriage—Children—Servants—Food and Drink—Dress and Clothing—Presents and Visiting—Amusements—Books and Letters—Hospitality—Travelling—Respect and Honour—Agriculture—Cattle

and Beasts—Birds, Insects, and Reptiles—Fruit and Wine—Kings and Government—War—Punishments—Religion—Time and Seasons—Medicine—Funerals, etc.

BURNS.—THE PRINCIPLES OF CHRISTIAN PHILOSOPHY ;

Containing the Doctrines, Duties, Admonitions, and Consolations of the Christian Religion. By John Burns, M.D. F.R.S. 5th Edition, 12mo. 7s. boards.

CONTENTS.

Man is created for a Future State of Happiness; on the Means by which a Future State of Happiness is procured; of what is required of Man that he may obtain a Future State of Happiness; of the Nature of the Future State of Happiness; of the Preparation for

the Future State of Happiness; of Personal Duties; of Relative Duties; of the Duties Men owe to God; of the Admonitions and Consolations afforded by the Christian Religion.

BURNS.—CHRISTIAN FRAGMENTS;

Or, Remarks on the Nature, Precepts, and Comforts of Religion. By John Burns, M.D. F.R.S. Professor of Surgery in the University of Glasgow, author of "The Principles of Christian Philosophy." Foolscap 8vo. 6s. cloth.

"Fifty-six, more or less extended, 'Fragments,' on various doctrinal, experimental, and practical subjects. The author manifests throughout a sound judgment, a cultivated literary taste, and, best of all, a heart deeply impressed with the solemn realities of religion. His sentiments are evangelical, and his spirit devout. Some of the 'Fragments' referring to suffering, sickness, and death, and written, as the author informs us, under a recent deep affliction, are peculiarly spiritual and profitable."—Watchman.

BUTLER.—SKETCH OF ANCIENT AND MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

By Samuel Butler, D.D., late Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry; and formerly Head Master of Shrewsbury School. New Edition, revised by his Son, 8vo. 9s. boards.

The present edition has been carefully revised by the author's son, and such alterations introduced as continually progressive discoveries and the latest information rendered necessary. Recent Travels have been constantly consulted where any doubt or difficulty seemed to require it; and some additional matter has been added, both in the ancient and modern part.

BUTLER.—ATLAS OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

By the late Dr. Butler. New Edition; consisting of Twenty-three coloured Maps, from a New Set of Plates. 8vo. with Index, 12s. half-bound.

BUTLER.—ATLAS OF ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY;

Consisting of Twenty-three coloured Maps. With Index. By the late Dr. Butler. New Edition. 8vo. 12s. half-bound.

* * The above two Atlases may be had, in One Volume, 4to. 24s. half-bound.

CALLCOTT.—A SCRIPTURE HERBAL:

With upwards of 120 Wood Engravings. By Lady Callcott. Square crown 8vo., pp. 568, 17.5s. cloth.

"My chief object and aim in writing this little book,' commences the amiable and noble authoress, 'has been to induce those who read and love God's written Word, to read and love the great unwritten book which he has everywhere spread abroad for our learning.' The 'chief object and aim' of this pious and gifted woman cannot fail in its object. Indeed, we may almost to a certainty pronounce for this labour of her devotional love a success which her most Christian sanguine wishes could not have anticipated for it. The authoress has termed it a small book, and may have at first intended it as such; it is gratifying that it is otherwise, for a single page could not be spared, so redolent is each with the best of material. It is remarked in the preface that the work was written while the body was in a state of ill health—what a contrast must the spirit have presented! May it long direct the head and hand to add thus to our useful literature."—Standard.

CARLÉN (EMILIE)—THE ROSE OF TISTELÖN:

A Tale of the Swedish Coast. By Emilie Carlén. Translated from the original Swedish. 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s. boards.

"There are a vigour and a rapidity of action, and an artist-like skill displayed in working out the events of this clever story, which make it very attractive, and sustain the reader's interest unbroken from the first to the last page."—Magazine of Domestic Economy.

CATLOW.—POPULAR CONCHOLOGY;

Or, the Shell Cabinet Arranged: being an Introduction to the modern System of Conchology; with a sketch of the Natural History of the Animals, an account of the Formation of the Shells, and a complete Descriptive List of the Families and Genera. By Agnes Catlow. 1 vol. fcap. 8vo. with 312 Woodcuts, 10s. 6d. cloth.

"This admirable little work is designed to facilitate the study of natural history, daily becoming more attractive, not only from its intrinsic interest, but also from its multiplied relations with geology. It will furnish the young entomologist with an elementary manual, which, though scientific in its form, is, by the simplicity of its method, and the familiarity of its style, calculated effectually to assist him in the early steps of his progress in this fascinating pursuit."—St. James's Chronicle.

CHALENOR.—POETICAL REMAINS OF MARY CHALENOR.

Fcp. 8vo. 4s. cloth.

CHALENOR.—WALTER GRAY,

A Ballad, and other Poems; including the Poetical Remains of Mary Chalenor. 2d Edition, with Additions, fcp. 8vo. 6s. cloth.

"As the simple and spontaneous effusions of a mind apparently filled with feelings which render the fireside happy, and untinged with affectation or verbiage, they may with benefit be received into the 'happy homes of England,' and offered as a gift to the youthful of both sexes."—Chambers' Edinburgh Journal.

CHINA.—THE LAST YEAR IN CHINA,

To the Peace of Nanking: as sketched in Letters to his Friends, by a Field Officer actively employed in that Country. With a few concluding Remarks on our Past and Future Policy in China. 2d Edition, revised. Foolscap 8vo. with Map, 7s. cloth.

CHINESE NOVEL.—RAMBLES OF THE EMPEROR CHING TIM IN

KEANG NAN: a Chinese Tale. Translated by Tkin Shen; with a Preface by James Legge, D.D. 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s. cloth.

"These rambles of the Haroun Alraschid of the Celestial Empire give a very curious, and, at the present moment, a peculiarly interesting view of Chinese opinions, usages, and institutions."—Tait's Magazine.

CHORLEY.—MUSIC AND MANNERS IN FRANCE AND GERMANY:

A Series of Travelling Sketches of Art and Society. By H. F. Chorley, Esq., author of "Conti," 3 vols. post 8vo. 31s. 6d. boards.

CLAVERS.—FOREST LIFE.

By Mary Clavers, an Actual Settler; author of "A New Home, Who'll Follow?" 2 vols. fcap. 8vo. pp. 642, 12s. cloth.

COLTON.—LACON; OR, MANY THINGS IN FEW WORDS.

By the Rev. C. C. Colton. New Edition, 8vo. 12s. cloth.

CONVERSATIONS ON BOTANY.

9th Edition, improved, pp. 302, foolscap 8vo. with 22 Plates, 7s. 6d. cloth; with the Plates coloured, 12s. cloth.

The object of this work is to enable children and young persons to acquire a knowledge of the vegetable productions of their native country, by introducing to them, in a familiar manner, the principles of the Linnaean System of Botany. For this purpose, the arrangement of Linnaeus is briefly explained; a native plant of each class, with a few exceptions, is examined, and illustrated by an engraving; and a short account is added of some of the principal foreign species.

CONVERSATIONS ON MINERALOGY.

With Plates, engraved by Mr. and Mrs. Lowry, from Original Drawings. 8d Edition, enlarged. 2 vols. 12mo. 14s. cloth.

COOLEY.—THE HISTORY OF MARITIME AND INLAND DISCOVERY.

By W. D. Cooley, Esq. 3 vols. foolscap 8vo. with Vignette Titles, 18s. cloth.

COPLAND.—A DICTIONARY OF PRACTICAL MEDICINE.

Comprising General Pathology, the Nature and Treatment of Diseases, Morbid Structures, and the Disorders especially incidental to Climates, to Sex, and to the different Epochs of Life, with numerous approved Formulas of the Medicines recommended. By James Copland, M.D., Consulting Physician to Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital; Senior Physician to the Royal Infirmary for Children; Member of the Royal College of Physicians, London; of the Medical and Chirurgical Societies of London and Berlin, etc. Vols. 1 and 2, 8vo. 3l. cloth; and Part 3, 4s. 6d. boards. * * * To be completed in one more Volume.

CROCKER'S ELEMENTS OF LAND SURVEYING.

Fifth Edition, corrected throughout, and considerably improved and modernized, by T. G. Bunt, Land Surveyor, Bristol. To which are added, TABLES OF SIX-FIGURE LOGARITHMS, etc., superintended by Richard Farley, of the Nautical Almanac Establishment. 1 vol. post 8vo. 12s. cloth.

* * * *The work throughout is entirely revised, and much new matter has been added; there are new chapters, containing very full and minute Directions relating to the modern Practice of Surveying, both with and without the aid of angular instruments. The method of Plotting Estates, and casting or computing their Areas, are described, etc. etc. The chapter on Levelling also is new.*

CROWE.—THE HISTORY OF FRANCE.

From the Earliest Period to the Abdication of Napoleon. By E. E. Crowe, Esq. 3 vols. foolscap 8vo. with Vignette Titles, 18s. cloth.

DAHLMANN.—HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH REVOLUTION.

By F. C. Dahlmann, late Professor of History at the University of Gottingen. Translated from the German, by H. Evans Lloyd. 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth.

"Professor Dahlmann's book is, in short, a rapid sketch of the whole of what we call the Modern History of England, from its start at the Coronation of Henry the Seventh, to its intermediate settlement at the Coronation of William the Third. We have no English summary of the history it relates so brief, compendious, and impartial. M. Dahlmann is a very earnest as well as intelligent writer; and the steady advance of the popular principle in England, through an almost uninterrupted march of two centuries, is strikingly reflected in his clear and transparent relation. Mr. Lloyd's translation is very well executed."—Examiner.

DAVY (SIR HUMPHRY).—AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY:

With Notes by Dr. John Davy. 6th Edition, 8vo. with 10 Plates, 15s. cloth.

Introduction; The General Powers of Matter which Influence Vegetation: the Organization of Plants; Soils; Nature and Constitution of the Atmosphere, and its Influence on Vegetables; Manures of Vegetable and

Animal Origin; Manures of Mineral Origin, or Fossil Manures; Improvement of Lands by Burning; Experiments on the Nutritive Qualities of different Grasses, etc.

DE CUSTINE.—RUSSIA.

By the Marquis De Custine. Translated from the French. 2d Edition, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31s. 6d. cloth.

"We are inclined to think—and it is a painful reflection—that Mons. De Custine's remarkable volumes contain a more accurate account of the state and condition of Russia than any other work of recent date, without exception. The author has manifestly penetrated through that superficial glitter and gorgeous array which have blinded the eyes of too many travellers to the imperfections and defects of this great empire, and has shewn it as it really is. To do this in the case of Russia requires many and favourable opportunities of observation, considerable shrewdness, and a courage and determination not easily to be daunted; all which Mons. De Custine has proved himself to have possessed in an eminent degree; and the result is, a work which those who are desirous to know Russia as it really is, and not as it would fain impose itself on the world to be, would do well to consult. We promise our readers equal surprise and pleasure from the perusal of his very clever book."—Gentleman's Mag.

DE LA BECHE.—REPORT ON THE GEOLOGY OF CORNWALL, DEVON, AND WEST SOMERSET. By Henry T. De la Beche, F.R.S. etc., Director of the Ordnance Geological Survey. Published by Order of the Lords Commissioners of H. M. Treasury. 8vo. with Maps, Woodcuts, and 12 large Plates, 14s. cloth.

DE MORGAN.—AN ESSAY ON PROBABILITIES, And on their Application to Life Contingencies and Insurance Offices. By Aug. De Morgan, of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1 vol. foolscap 8vo. with Vignette Title, 6s. cloth.

DOCTOR (THE), ETC.

5 vols. post 8vo. 2l. 12s. 6d. cloth.

"Admirably as the mystery of the 'Doctor' has been preserved up to the present moment, there is no longer any reason for affecting secrecy on the subject. The author is Robert Southey; he acknowledged the fact shortly before his last illness to his most confidential friend, an M.P. of high character. In a private letter from Mrs. Southey, dated February 27, 1843, she not only states the fact, but adds that the greater part of a stath volume had gone through the press, and that Southey looked forward to the pleasure of drawing her into it as a contributor; giving her full authority to affirm that her husband is the author." Robert Bell, Esq., is The Story Teller.

DODDRIDGE.—THE FAMILY EXPOSITOR;

Or, a Paraphrase and Version of the New Testament: with Critical Notes, and a Practical Improvement of each Section. By P. Doddridge, D.D. To which is prefixed, a Life of the Author, by A. Keppis, D.D. F.R.S. and S.A. New Edition, 4 vols. 8vo. 1l. 16s. cloth.

DONOVAN.—TREATISE ON CHEMISTRY.

By Michael Donovan, Esq. M.R.I.A. Fourth Edition. 1 vol. foolscap 8vo. with Vignette Title, 6s. cloth.

DONOVAN.—A TREATISE ON DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

By M. Donovan, Esq. M.R.I.A., Professor of Chemistry to the Company of Apothecaries in Ireland. 3 vols. foolscap 8vo. with Vignette Titles, 12s. cloth.

DOVER.—LIFE OF FREDERICK II. KING OF PRUSSIA.

By Lord Dover. 2d Edition, 2 vols. 8vo. with Portrait, 28s. boards.

DRUMMOND.—FIRST STEPS TO BOTANY,

Intended as popular illustrations of the Science, leading to its study as a branch of general education. By J. L. Drummond, M.D. 4th Edit. 12mo. with numerous Woodcuts, 9s. boards.

DUNHAM.—THE HISTORY OF THE GERMANIC EMPIRE.

By Dr. Dunham. 8 vols. foolscap 8vo. with Vignette Titles, 18s. cloth.

THE HISTORY OF EUROPE DURING

THE MIDDLE AGES. By Dr. Dunham. 4 vols. foolscap 8vo. with Vignette Titles, 1l. 4s. cloth.

THE HISTORY OF SPAIN AND PORTUGAL. By Dr. Dunham. 5 vols. foolscap 8vo.

with Vignette Titles, 1l. 10s. cloth.

THE HISTORY OF SWEDEN, DENMARK,

AND NORWAY. By Dr. Dunham. 3 vols. foolscap 8vo. with Vignette Titles, 18s. cloth.

THE HISTORY OF POLAND. By Dr.

Dunham. 1 vol. foolscap 8vo. with Vignette Title, 6s. cloth.

THE LIVES OF THE EARLY WRITERS

OF GREAT BRITAIN. By Dr. Dunham, R. Bell, Esq., etc. 1 vol. foolscap 8vo. with Vignette Title, 6s. cloth.

THE LIVES OF BRITISH DRAMATISTS.

By Dr. Dunham, R. Bell, Esq., etc. 2 vols. foolscap 8vo. with Vignette Titles, 12s. cloth.

EGERTON.—A TREATISE ON PHOTOGRAPHY;

Containing the latest Discoveries appertaining to the Daguerreotype. Compiled from Communications by MM. Daguerre and Arago, and other Eminent Men of Science. By N. P. Lerebours, Optician to the Observatory, Paris, etc. Translated by J. Egerton. Post 8vo. with Plate of Apparatus, 7s. 6d. cloth.

"A translation of M. Lerebours' celebrated 'Treatise on Photography.' This work will be peculiarly acceptable to the scientific world, containing, as it does, the latest discoveries and improvements in the art of which it treats; together with a vast variety of practical instructions, valuable hints respecting the choice of plates, apparatus, etc.; indeed, all the details and minutiae necessary to lead to successful results."—Examiner.

ELLIOTSON.—HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY:

With which is incorporated much of the Elementary Part of the "Institutiones Physiologicæ" of J. F. Blumenbach, Professor in the University of Göttingen. By John Elliotson, M.D. Cantab. F.R.S. Fifth Edition. 8vo., with numerous Woodcuts, 3l. 2s. cloth.

ENGLISHMAN'S HEBREW AND CHALDEE CONCORDANCE OF

THE OLD TESTAMENT; being an attempt at a Verbal Connexion between the Original and the English Translations: with Indexes, a List of the Proper Names and their occurrences, etc. etc. 2 vols. royal 8vo. cloth, 3l. 13s. 6d.; large paper, 4l. 14s. 6d.

"The labour bestowed upon this important work has seldom, we should suppose, been equalled; and we have the fullest conviction, from the merely cursory examination we are able to give to such a stupendous task, that the result justifies all the labour, time, and money expended upon it. Indeed, the whole book bears the most palpable evidence of honest carefulness and unwearied diligence—the points of prime worth in a Concordance; and wherever we have dipped into its pages (about 1800), we have, in every case, had our opinion of its neatness, accuracy, and lucid order, confirmed and increased."—Literary Gazette.

FAREY.—A TREATISE ON THE STEAM-ENGINE,

Historical, Practical, and Descriptive. By John Farey, Engineer. 4to. Illustrated by numerous Woodcuts, and 25 Copper-plates. 5l. 5s. in boards.

FERGUS.—THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

From the Discovery of America to the Election of General Jackson to the Presidency. By the Rev. H. Fergus. 2 vols. foolscap 8vo. with Vignette Titles, 12s. cloth.

FIELD.—POSTHUMOUS EXTRACTS FROM THE VETERINARY RECORDS OF THE LATE JOHN FIELD. Edited by his Brother, William Field, Veterinary Surgeon, London. 8vo. 8s. boards.

"A collection of remarkable cases of disease in the horse, observed by the late Mr. Field, during his extensive practice; with a few papers on particular diseases, either read before the Veterinary Medical Society, or, seemingly, sketched with that end in view. To pass a decided judgment on the veterinary value of the volume is beyond our power; but the cases appear to be noted with great clearness in their symptoms, treatment, and post-mortem examination. We should conceive the work likely to be of considerable use to veterinary surgeons,—who, lucky people! do not as yet appear overburdened with books on their business; and not without interest to the medical practitioner, who would study comparative surgery as well as comparative anatomy."—*Spectator*.

FORD.—THE NEW DEVOUT COMMUNICANT,

According to the Church of England: containing an Account of the Institution, Prayers, and Meditations, before and after the Administration, and a Companion at the Lord's Table. By the Rev. James Ford, B.D. 7th Edit., 18mo. 2s. 6d. bound in cloth, gilt edges; fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d. bound.

FORD.—A CENTURY OF CHRISTIAN PRAYERS,

On FAITH, HOPE, and CHARITY: with a Morning and Evening Devotion. By the Rev. James Ford, B.D. 3d Edition, 18mo. 4s. cloth.

FORSTER.—STATESMEN OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF ENGLAND.

With an Introductory Treatise on the Popular Progress in English History. By John Forster, Esq. 5 vols. foolscap 8vo. with Original Portraits of Pym, Elliot, Hampden, Cromwell, and an Historical Scene after a Picture by Cattermole, 1l. 10s. cloth.

The Introductory Treatise, intended as an Introduction to the Study of the Great Civil War in the Seventeenth Century, separately, price 2s. 6d. sewed.

The above 5 vols. form Mr. Forster's Portion of the Lives of Eminent British Statesmen, by Sir James Mackintosh, the Right Hon. T. P. Courtenay, and John Forster, Esq. 7 vols. foolscap 8vo. with Vignette Titles, 3l. 2s. cloth.

FOSBROKE.—A TREATISE ON THE ARTS, MANNERS, MANUFACTURES, and INSTITUTIONS OF THE GREEKS and ROMANS. By the Rev. T. D. Fosbroke, etc. 2 vols. foolscap 8vo. with Vignette Titles, 12s. cloth.

FRANKUM.—DISCOURSE ON THE ENLARGED AND PENDULOUS

ABDOMEN, shewing it to be a Visceral Affection, attended with Important Consequences in the Human Economy; with cursory Observations on Diet, Exercise, and the General Management of Health: for the use of the Dyspeptic. By Richard Frankum, Esq. Surgeon. The Second Edition, augmented, with a Dissertation on Gout, suggesting new Physiological Views as to its Cause, Prevention, and the best Course of Treatment. Fcap. 8vo. 8s. cloth.

GLEIG.—LIVES OF THE MOST EMINENT BRITISH MILITARY COMMANDERS. By the Rev. G. R. Gleig. 3 vols. foolscap 8vo. with Vignette Titles, 18s. cloth.

GLENDINNING.—PRACTICAL HINTS ON THE CULTURE OF THE PINEAPPLE. By R. Glendinning, Gardener to the Right Hon. Lord Rolle, Bicton. 12mo. with Plan of Pinery, 5s. cloth.

GOOD.—THE BOOK OF NATURE.

A Popular Illustration of the General Laws and Phenomena of Creation. By John Mason Good, M.D. F.R.S. etc. 3d Edition, corrected, 3 vols. foolscap 8vo. 24s. cloth.

GRAHAM.—ENGLISH; OR, THE ART OF COMPOSITION

explained in a Series of Instructions and Examples. By G. F. Graham. 2d Edition, revised and improved. Foolscap 8vo. 7s. cloth.

GRAHAM.—HELPS TO ENGLISH GRAMMAR;

Or, Easy Exercises for Young Children. By G. F. Graham, author of "English, or the Art of Composition." Foolscap 8vo. illustrated with Engravings on Wood, 3s. cloth.

"Well adapted for the instruction of young children, for whose use it is especially designed." Athenæum.

GRANT (MRS. OF LAGGAN).—MEMOIR AND CORRESPONDENCE

of the late Mrs. Grant, of Laggan, author of "Letters from the Mountains," "Memoirs of an American Lady," etc. etc. Comprising Sketches of the Society and Literary Characters of Edinburgh for nearly the last thirty years. Edited by her Son, J. F. Grant, Esq. 3 vols. post 8vo. with Portrait, 31s. 6d. cloth.

"With sketches equally graceful," (with that of Campbell, quoted,) "of Scott and Jeffery, of Wordsworth and Southey, and Wilson and Brown, and Brewster and Chalmers, and the early contributors to Blackwood, we could have filled our limited space, without robbing these volumes of their interest, so replete are they with opinions of men and things, and so abundant in lofty sentiment and sincere piety."—*Atlas*.

GRATTAN.—THE HISTORY OF THE NETHERLANDS,

From the Invasion by the Romans to the Belgian Revolution in 1830. By T. C. Grattan, Esq. 1 vol. foolscap 8vo. with Vignette Titles, 6s. cloth.

GRAY.—FIGURES OF MOLLUSCOUS ANIMALS,

Selected from various Authors. Etched for the Use of Students. By Maria Emma Gray. Vol. I. pp. 40, with 78 plates of Figures, 12s. cloth.

GRAY AND MITCHELL'S ORNITHOLOGY.—THE GENERA OF BIRDS;

Comprising their Generic Characters, a Notice of the Habits of each Genus, and an extensive List of Species, referred to their several Genera. By George Robert Gray, Acad. Imp. Georg. Florent. Soc. Corresp. Senior Assistant of the Zoological Department, British Museum; and author of the "List of the Genera of Birds," etc. etc. Illustrated with 350 Imperial 4to. Plates, by David William Mitchell, B.A.

In course of publication in Monthly Parts, 10s. 6d. each; each Part consisting generally of Four Imperial quarto coloured Plates and Three plain, and accompanying Letterpress; giving the Generic Characters, short Remarks on the Habits, and a List of Species of each Genus as complete as possible. The uncoloured Plates will contain the Characters of all the Genera of the various Sub-families, consisting of numerous details of Heads, Wings, and Feet, as the case may require, for pointing out their distinguishing Characters.

*. The Work will not exceed Fifty Monthly Parts. No. 6 will be published on the 1st of October.

GREENER.—THE GUN;

Or, a Treatise on the various Descriptions of Small Fire Arms. By W. Greener, Inventor of an Improved Method of Firing Cannon by Percussion, etc. 8vo. with Illustrations, 15s. boards.

GREENER.—SCIENCE OF GUNNERY,

As applied to the use and Construction of Fire Arms. By William Greener, author of "The Gun," etc. With numerous Plates, 16s. cloth.

GREENWOOD (COL.)—THE TREE-LIFTER;

Or a New Method of Transplanting Trees. By Col. Geo. Greenwood. 8vo. with an Illustrative Plate, 7s. cloth.

GUEST.—THE MABINOCHION,

From the Llyfr Coch o Hergest, or Red Book of Hergest, and other ancient Welsh MSS. with an English Translation and Notes. By Lady Charlotte Guest. Royal 8vo. 8s. each.

Part 1.—The Lady of the Fountain.

Part 2.—Peredur Ab Eyrwac; a Tale of Chivalry.

Part 3.—The Arthurian Romance of Gwalter, the Son of Erbin.

Part 4.—The Romance of Kilbwhc and Olwen.

Part 5.—The Dream of Rhonabwy, and the Tale of Pwyll Prince of Dyved.

GWILT.—AN ENCYCLOPEDIA OF ARCHITECTURE;

Historical, Theoretical, and Practical. By Joseph Gwilt, Esq., F.S.A. Illustrated with upwards of 1000 Engravings on Wood, from Designs by J. S. Gwilt. In 1 thick vol. 8vo. containing nearly 1300 closely-printed pages. 2l. 12s. 6d. cloth.

"Gwilt's Encyclopædia ranks high as a work for professional students, containing the mathematics of architecture, with copious details upon all the technicalities of the science. It is a work which no professed architect or builder should be without."—Westminster Review.

HALL.—NEW GENERAL LARGE LIBRARY ATLAS OF FIFTY-THREE

MAPS, on Columbian Paper; with the Divisions and Boundaries carefully coloured. Constructed entirely from New Drawings, and engraved by Sidney Hall. New Edition, thoroughly revised and corrected; including all the Alterations rendered necessary by the recent Official Surveys, the New Roads on the Continent, and a careful Comparison with the authenticated Discoveries published in the latest Voyages and Travels. Folded in half, Nine Guineas, half-bound in Russia; full size of the Maps, Ten Pounds, half-bound in Russia.

"The following Maps have been re-engraved, from entirely new designs—*Ireland, South Africa, Turkey in Asia; the following have been materially improved—Switzerland, North Italy, South Italy, Egypt, Central Germany, Southern Germany, Greece, Austria, Spain, and Portugal; a new map of China, corrected from the recent government survey of the coast from Canton to Nankin (to which is appended the Province of Canton, on an enlarged scale, in a separate compartment), has since been added.*

HALSTED.—LIFE AND TIMES OF RICHARD THE THIRD,

as Duke of Gloucester and King of England: in which all the Charges against him are carefully investigated and compared with the Statements of the Contemporary Authorities. By Caroline A. Halsted, author of "The Life of Margaret Beaufort." 2 vols. 8vo. with Portrait from an Original Picture in the possession of the Right Honourable Lord Stafford, never before engraved, and other Illustrations, 1l. 10s. cloth.

"We consider Miss Halstead's work as one of the most interesting and able pieces of history which has ever been presented to the world. The research which it manifests is most extensive, the arrangement clear and lucid, the style always animated and picturesque. Many new lights are thrown on the career of Richard, many new facts elicited, and the injustice of four centuries vindicated by this intrepid and indefatigable champion of historical truth."

Metropolitan Magazine.

HANNAM.—THE ECONOMY OF WASTE MANURES:

A Treatise on the Nature and Use of Neglected Fertilizers. By John Hannam. Written for the Yorkshire Agricultural Society, and published by permission of the Council. Fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d. cloth.

"We consider this an invaluable treatise. It must prove of incalculable benefit to that class to whom it is chiefly addressed. By the general reader it will likewise be perused with no common interest. It is a lucid, practical demonstration from beginning to end. The writer is not only entirely master of his subject, but he has unfolded it in the most scientific, and, we would add, logical manner. He has displayed so marked a precision in his exposition, that the dullest capacity may at once comprehend his meaning and the drift of his argument."—Atlas.

HAND-BOOK OF TASTE;

Or, How to Observe Works of Art, especially Cartoons, Pictures, and Statues. 2d Edition. By Fabius Pictor, foolscap 8vo. 8s. boards.

"We have never met with a compendious treatise on art, and the principles which should guide taste in judging of its productions, that contained more excellent matter than this small unpretending volume. It is expressly compiled for the instruction of the public, and with a view to that era in art which the decoration of the new Houses of Parliament, and the present display of the cartoons in Westminster Hall, may be expected to create. It exhibits the opinions of the best artists and critics of all ages. It is not intended to instruct the student in art, though he may profit much by its lessons, but to tell the observer how he may judge of the productions of the fine arts. It is not flattering to set out with saying that England, in the art of design, is not only immeasurably behind Italy, but falls short of what France aspires to, and Germany has accomplished; but this is qualified by the admission that England is, nevertheless, quite capable of efficient progress."—Tait's Magazine.

HANSARD.—TROUT AND SALMON FISHING IN WALES.

By G. A. Hansard, 12mo. 6s. 6d. cloth.

HARRIS.—THE HIGHLANDS OF ÆTHIOPIA;

Being the Account of Eighteen Months' Residence of a British Embassy to the Christian Court of Shoa. By Major W. C. Harris, author of "Wild Sports in Southern Africa," etc. 2d Edition. 3 vols. 8vo. with Map and Illustrations, 2l. 2s. cloth.

"Sir William Harris has produced a work of extraordinary interest and value; a narrative which will take a permanent place in the library, as the best authority ever yet given to the world on all the subjects to which it relates. It has, moreover, for present readers, the charm of perfect freshness and novelty. The writer's inquiries extend to the minutest particulars of the habits, manners, customs, political and social economy of the people, among whom he was a welcomed visitor."—Foreign and Colonial Review.

HAWKER.—INSTRUCTIONS TO YOUNG SPORTSMEN

In all that relates to Gun and Shooting. By Lieut. Col. P. Hawker. 9th edition, corrected, enlarged, and improved, with Eighty-five Plates and Woodcuts, by Adlard and Branston, from Drawings by C. Varley, Dicks, etc. 2ls. cloth.

"We have so often spoken favourably of preceding editions of this popular work, that we need only notice the opportune publication of the Ninth, which has just made its appearance, and which brings every branch of sporting, in relation to the field and gun, down to the present time; giving interesting notes of whatever has been done in the way of change and improvement."—Literary Gazette.

HENSLOW.—THE PRINCIPLES OF DESCRIPTIVE AND PHYSIOLOGICAL BOTANY.

By J. S. Henslow, M.A. F.L.S. etc. 1 vol. foolscap 8vo. with Vignette Title, and nearly 70 Woodcuts, 6s. cloth.

HERSCHEL.—A TREATISE ON ASTRONOMY.

By Sir John Herschel. New Edition. 1 vol. fcap. 8vo. Vignette Title, 6s. cloth.

HERSCHEL.—A PRELIMINARY DISCOURSE ON THE STUDY OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

By Sir John Herschel. New Edition. 1 vol. foolscap 8vo. with Vignette Title, 6s. cloth.

HINTS ON ETIQUETTE AND THE USAGES OF SOCIETY:

With a Glance at Bad Habits. By *Αγώγος*. "Manners make the Man." 23d Edition, revised (with additions) by a Lady of Rank. Foolscap 8vo. 2s. 6d. handsomely bound in fancy cloth, gilt edges.

General Observations; Introductions—Letters of Introduction—Marriage—Dinners—Smoking; Snuff—Fashion—Dress—Music—Dancing—Conversation—Advice to Tradespeople—Visiting; Visiting Cards—Cards—Tattling—of General Society.

HOARE.—A DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT OF A NEW METHOD OF PLANTING AND MANAGING THE ROOTS OF GRAPE VINES.

By Clement Hoare, author of "A Treatise on the Cultivation of the Grape Vine on Open Walls." 12mo 5s. cl.
"The facts, proved by experiments carried on by Mr. Hoare for a series of years, are so extraordinary, that there is every reason to believe they will effect a complete revolution in the planting of the Grape Vine."

HOARE.—A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE CULTIVATION OF THE GRAPE VINE ON OPEN WALLS.

By Clement Hoare. 3d Edition, 8vo. 7s. 6d. cloth.

HOBBS.—ENGLISH WORKS OF THOMAS HOBBS,

Of Malmesbury; now first collected by Sir William Molesworth, Bart. Vol. 10, containing the Translation of Homer's Iliad and Odyssey. 8vo. 10s. cloth, to non-subscribers, 12s. Nine preceding Volumes have been published of the English and Latin Works. Vols. 8 and 9, recently published, comprise the Translation of Thucydides.

HOLLAND.—PROGRESSIVE EDUCATION;

Or, Considerations on the Course of Life. Translated from the French of Madame Necker de Saussure. By Miss Holland. 3 vols. foolscap 8vo. 19s. 6d. cloth.

"The Third Volume, forming an appropriate conclusion to the first two, separately, 7s. 6d."

HOLLAND.—A TREATISE ON THE MANUFACTURES IN METAL.

By John Holland, Esq. 3 vols. foolscap 8vo. with Vignette Titles, and about 300 Woodcuts, 18s. cloth.

HOLLAND.—MEDICAL NOTES AND REFLECTIONS.

By Henry Holland, M.D. F.R.S. etc. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Physician Extraordinary to the Queen, and Physician in Ordinary to His Royal Highness Prince Albert. 2d Edition, 1 vol. 8vo. pp. 664. 18s. cloth.

HOOKE. — THE BRITISH FLORA.

In 2 vols. Vol. I., comprising the Phanogamous or Flowering Plants, and the Ferns. By Sir William Jackson Hooker, K.H. LL.D. F.R.A. and L.S. etc. etc. 5th Edition, with Additions and Corrections; and 173 Figures, illustrative of the Umbelliferous Plants, the Composite Plants, the Grasses, and the Ferns. Vol. I. 8vo. pp. 602, with 12 Plates, 14s. plain; with the plates coloured, 24s. cloth.

Vol. II. in Two Parts, comprising the Cryptogamia and the Fungi, completing the British Flora, and forming Vol. V., Parts 1 and 2, of Smith's English Flora, 24s. boards.

HOOKE. — ICONES PLANTARUM;

Or, Figures, with brief Descriptive Characters and Remarks, of New and Rare Plants, selected from the Author's Herbarium. By Sir W. J. Hooker, K.H. LL.D. etc. 4 vols. 8vo. with 400 Plates, 5l. 12s. cloth.

HOOKE AND TAYLOR. — MUSCOLOGIA BRITANNICA.

Containing the Mosses of Great Britain and Ireland, systematically arranged and described; with Plates, illustrative of the character of the Genera and Species. By Sir W. J. Hooker and T. Taylor, M.D. F.L.S. etc. 2d Edition, 8vo. enlarged, 3l. 6d. plain; 3l. 3s. coloured.

HORSLEY (BISHOP). — BIBLICAL CRITICISM ON THE FIRST FOURTEEN HISTORICAL BOOKS OF THE OLD TESTAMENT; AND ON THE FIRST NINE PROPHETICAL BOOKS.

By Samuel Horsley, LL.D. F.R.S. F.A.S. Lord Bishop of St. Asaph. Second Edition, containing Translations by the Author, never before published, together with copious Indexes. 2 vols. 8vo. 80s. cloth.

HOWITT (MARY). — THE CHILD'S PICTURE AND VERSE BOOK,

Commonly called "Otto Speckter's Fable Book." Translated by Mary Howitt. With French and German on corresponding pages, and illustrated with 100 Engravings on Wood, by G. F. Sargent. Square 12mo. 10s. 6d. boards.

"Otto Speckter's illustrations are well calculated to please children; some by their truth, others by their humour. The verses, too, are in a kindly spirit—some sly—some chiming in those coral-and-bells measures which ought never to be out of the ear of such as write for the very young. Mrs. Howitt has, in naturalising this book, done a good deed with a good grace." Athenæum.

HOWITT (MARY). — THE H—— FAMILY: TRALINNAN; AXEL AND

ANNA; and other Tales. By Fredrika Bremer. Translated by Mary Howitt. 2 vols. post 8vo. with Portrait of the Author, 2ls. boards.

"One great charm of Fredrika Bremer is her quiet way of doing every thing. Whether she soars into the mysticism of German metaphysics, or gives the gossip of the tea-table—whether she utters the most biting sarcasm, or gives expression to the kindest feeling, it is all done without the least appearance of effort. This elegant repose pervades her story of the 'H—— Family,' and makes us like it in some respects better than any other of her writings." John Bull.

THE NEIGHBOURS. A Story of Every-day

Life in Sweden. By Fredrika Bremer.

Translated by Mary Howitt. 3d Edition, revised and corrected, 2 vols. post 8vo. 18s.

THE HOME; or, Family Cares and Family

Jays. By Fredrika Bremer. Translated by Mary Howitt. 2d Edition. 2 vols. post 8vo. 2ls.

THE PRESIDENT'S DAUGHTERS, includ-

ing NINA. By Fredrika Bremer. Translated by Mary Howitt. 3 vols. post 8vo. 3ls. 6d.

A NEW SKETCH OF EVERY-DAY LIFE:—

A DIARY. Together with STRIFE and PEACE. By Fredrika Bremer. Translated by Mary Howitt. 2 vols. post 8vo. 2ls.

HOWITT. — THE RURAL LIFE OF ENGLAND.

By William Howitt. Third Edition, corrected and revised, medium 8vo. with Engravings on Wood by Bewick and Williams, uniform with "Visits to Remarkable Places," 2ls. cloth.

Life of the Aristocracy.

Life of the Agricultural Population.

Picturesque and Moral Features of the Country.

Strong Attachment of the English to Country Life.

The Forests of England.

Habits, Amusements, and Condition of the People; in which are introduced Two New Chapters, descriptive of the Rural Watering Places, and Education of Rural Population.

HOWITT. — VISITS TO REMARKABLE PLACES;

Old Halls, Battle-Fields, and Scenes illustrative of Striking Passages in English History and Poetry. By William Howitt. New Edition, medium 8vo. with 40 illustrations by S. Williams, 2ls. cloth.

SECOND SERIES, chiefly in the Counties of DURHAM and NORTHUMBERLAND, with a Stroll along the BORDER. 1 vol. medium 8vo. with upwards of 40 highly-finished Woodcuts, from Drawings made on the spot for this Work, by Messrs. Carmichael, Richardson, and Weld Taylor, 2ls. cloth.

HOWITT. — THE LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF JACK OF THE MILL,

Commonly called "Lord Othmill;" created, for his eminent services, Baron Waldeck, and Knight of Kitecottle; a Fireside Story. By William Howitt. 2 vols. foolscap 8vo. with 46 illustrations on Wood by G. F. Sargent, 15s. cloth.

"This agreeable story will be a great favourite with a large class of juvenile readers, and will sustain the unwearied interest even of those who have passed the season of youth. The style is racy, animated, and sparkling; the story never flags, and its moral bearing is most excellent."—Eclectic Review.

HOWITT.—THE RURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE OF GERMANY:

With Characteristic Sketches of its chief Cities and Scenery. Collected in a General Tour, and during a Residence in that Country in the Years 1840-42. By William Howitt, author of "The Rural Life of England," "Visits to Remarkable Places," "The Boy's Country Book," etc. 1 vol. medium 8vo., with above 50 Illustrations, 21s. cloth.

"We cordially record our conviction of the value of Mr. Howitt's volume, and strongly recommend its early perusal. It is both instructive and entertaining, and will be found to familiarize the English reader with forms of character and modes of social life, vastly different from anything witnessed at home."—*Eclectic Review*.

HOWITT.—GERMAN EXPERIENCES:

Addressed to the English, both Goers Abroad and Stayers at Home. By William Howitt. Foolscap 8vo. 7s. 6d. cloth.

"The minute practical information given in this book respecting Germany, and the modes of living there, will be found of great use to the English resident, who, for the purpose of education or economy, sets up his tent in that country. It is a book full of facts—facts of direct utility to the travelling English."—*Court Journal*.

HOWITT.—WANDERINGS OF A JOURNEYMAN TAILOR,

through EUROPE and the EAST, during the years 1824 to 1840. By P. D. Holthaus, from Werdohl in Westphalia. Translated from the Third German Edition, by William Howitt, author of "The Rural and Social Life of Germany," etc. etc. Foolscap 8vo. with Portrait of the Tailor, 6s. cloth.

HOWITT.—THE STUDENT-LIFE OF GERMANY.

From the Unpublished MS. of Dr. Cornelius. By William Howitt. 8vo. with 24 Wood-Engravings, and 7 Steel Plates, 21s. cloth.

"German student-life has, of course, its brighter side and pleasanter traits. Its generous friendships, its buoyant spirits, its noble songs, its intense study, at the last may well compensate for many of its darker features. In this volume there is no want of material to form a very sufficient notion of German student-life."—*Quarterly Review*.

HOWITT.—COLONIZATION AND CHRISTIANITY:

A Popular History of the Treatment of the Natives, in all their Colonies, by the Europeans. By William Howitt. 1 vol. post 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth.

HOWITT.—THE BOY'S COUNTRY BOOK:

Being the real Life of a Country Boy, written by Himself; exhibiting all the Amusements, Pleasures, and Pursuits of Children in the Country. Edited by William Howitt, author of "The Rural Life of England," etc. 2d Edition, fcap. 8vo. with 40 Woodcuts, 8s. cloth.

"A capital work, and, we are inclined to think, Howitt's best in any line."—*Quarterly Review*.

HUDSON.—THE PARENT'S HAND-BOOK;

Or, Guide to the Choice of Professions, Employments, and Situations; containing useful and practical information on the subject of placing out Young Men, and of obtaining their Education with a view to particular occupations. By J. C. Hudson, Esq., author of "Plain Directions for Making Wills." Fcap. 8vo. 6s. cloth.

"This volume will be found useful to any parent who is painfully meditating upon that difficult subject, how and where he can best place his sons in the world."—*Spectator*.

HUDSON.—PLAIN DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING WILLS

In Conformity with the Law, and particularly with reference to the Act 7 Wm. IV. and 1 Vict. c. 26. To which is added, a clear Exposition of the Law relating to the Distribution of Personal Estate in the case of Intestacy; with two Forms of Wills, and much useful Information, etc. By J. C. Hudson, of the Legacy Duty Office. 12th Edition, corrected, with Notes of Cases judicially decided since the above Act came into operation. Fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

HUDSON.—THE EXECUTOR'S GUIDE.

By J. C. Hudson. 3d Edition, foolscap 8vo. 5s. cloth.

* * * The above two works may be had in 1 volume, price 7s. cloth.

HUMPHREYS.—THE ILLUMINATED BOOKS OF THE MIDDLE AGES.

A History of Illuminated Books, from the 14th to the XVIIth Century. By Henry Noel Humphreys. Illustrated by a Series of Specimens, consisting of an entire Page, of the exact size of the Original, from the most celebrated and splendid MSS. in the Imperial and Royal Libraries of Vienna, Moscow, Paris, Naples, Copenhagen, and Madrid;—from the Vatican, Escorial, Ambrosian, and other great Libraries of the Continent;—and from the rich Public, Collegiate, and Private Libraries of Great Britain; superbly printed in Gold, Silver, and Colours.

In course of publication, in Parts, issued at intervals of about two months; each Part to contain Three Plates, of the exact size of the original subjects, and each Plate accompanied by a description, with some account of the MS. from which it is taken. The last Part to contain an Historical Sketch of the Progress of the Art of Illumination, with a Table for placing the Plates in Chronological Order.

Each Part, containing Three Plates, with Descriptions, Imperial Quarto (15 in. by 11), splendidly printed, in gold, silver, and colours, in imitation of the originals, as accurate as can be produced by mechanical means, price 12s.

Large Paper, on Half Imperial (21 in. by 15), to prevent folding the large Plates, 21s.

Six Parts to form a Volume, Four Volumes completing the work.

"We have seen some specimens of a proposed work by Mr. Humphreys, on Illuminated MSS. which have surprised us by the accuracy of their execution, and the effect produced by merely mechanical means."—*Quarterly Review*.

HUNT.—RESEARCHES ON LIGHT:

An Examination of all the Phenomena connected with the Chemical and Molecular Changes produced by the Influence of the Solar Rays; embracing all the known Photographic Processes, and new Discoveries in the Art. By Robert Hunt, Secretary of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society. 8vo. with Plate and Woodcuts, 10s. 6d. cloth.

"Mr. Hunt's reputation is so well established, that we need only mention his pleasing volume to secure it a favourable reception from the philosophical public." Jameson's New Edinburgh Philosophical Journal.

HUNTER.—THE RISE OF THE OLD DISSENT,

Exemplified in the Life of Oliver Heywood: with a Sketch of the subsequent History of the English Presbyterian Dissenters. By the Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A. 8vo. 7s. cloth.

JACKSON.—PICTORIAL FLORA;

Or, British Botany Delineated, in 1500 Lithographic Drawings of all the Species of Flowering Plants indigenous to Great Britain; illustrating the descriptive works on English Botany of Hooker, Lindley, Smith, etc. By Miss Jackson. 8vo. 15s. cloth.

JAMES.—A HISTORY OF THE LIFE OF EDWARD THE BLACK PRINCE,
and of various Events connected therewith, which occurred during the Reign of Edward III. King of England. By G. P. R. James, Esq. 2d Edition, 2 vols. foolscap 8vo. with Map, 15s. cloth.**JAMES.—LIVES OF THE MOST EMINENT FOREIGN STATESMEN.**

By G. P. R. James, Esq., and E. E. Crowe, Esq. 5 vols. foolscap 8vo. with Vignette Titles. 80s. cloth.

LORD JEFFREY.—CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

By Francis Jeffrey, now one of the Judges in the Court of Session in Scotland. 4 vols. 8vo. 45s. cloth.

JOHNSON.—THE FARMER'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA,

AND DICTIONARY OF RURAL AFFAIRS; embracing all the recent Discoveries in Agricultural Chemistry; adapted to the comprehension of unscientific Readers. By Cuthbert W. Johnson, Esq., F.R.S. Barrister-at-Law, Corresponding Member of the Agricultural Society of Königsberg, and of the Maryland Horticultural Society, Author of several of the Prize Essays of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and other Agricultural Works; Editor of the "Farmer's Almanack," etc. 1 thick vol. 8vo. illustrated by Wood Engravings of the best and most improved Agricultural Implements. 2l. 10s. cloth.

"Cuthbert Johnson's 'Farmer's Encyclopædia' is one of the best books of its class."

Dr. Lindley, in The Gardener's Chronicle.

KANE.—THE INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES OF IRELAND.

By Robert Kane, M.D. Secretary to the Council of the Royal Irish Academy, Professor of Natural Philosophy to the Royal Dublin Society, and of Chemistry to the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland. Post 8vo. 7s. cloth.

"We have been much struck by a work recently published, by Professor Kane, on the 'Industrial Resources of Ireland.' The volume contains a masterly view of the physical materials upon which Irish industry might work. The fuel, the water-power, the minerals, the composition and capabilities of the soil, the nature and locality of manures, and the means of internal communication existing in the country, are successively taken up, analysed, and laid before the reader, in their scientific as well as their practical bearings. Nothing can leave a stronger impression of the mismanagement from which Ireland has suffered than Dr. Kane's clear and business-like statement of the elements of wealth and power which have so long lain almost idle in her possession."—Morning Chronicle.

KANE.—ELEMENTS OF CHEMISTRY;

Including the most Recent Discoveries and Applications of the Science to Medicine and Pharmacy, and to the Arts. By Robert Kane, M.D. M.R.I.A. Professor of Natural Philosophy to the Royal Dublin Society. 8vo. with 236 Woodcuts, 24s. cloth.

KATER AND LARDNER.—A TREATISE ON MECHANICS.

By Captain Kater and Dr. Lardner. New Edition. 1 vol. foolscap 8vo. Vignette Title, and 19 Plates, comprising 224 distinct figures, 6s. cloth.

KEIGHTLEY.—OUTLINES OF HISTORY,

From the Earliest Period. By Thomas Keightley, Esq. New Edition, corrected and considerably improved, foolscap 8vo. pp. 468, 6s. cloth; or 6s. 6d. bound.

KING.—A SELECTION FROM THE SPEECHES AND WRITINGS OF THE LATE LORD KING. With a short Introductory Memoir, by Karl Fortesque. Demy 8vo. Portrait, 12s. cloth.

"Earl Fortesque has rendered good service to both economic and moral sciences by this seasonable publication. His selections are most judiciously made, and will raise his relative's high character as an able and upright politician, whose views were singularly in advance of his age, while every parliamentary session adds proof of their soundness. In his Memoir, his Lordship has shown that he can not only appreciate Lord King, but that he is well able to maintain the principles and enforce the doctrines to which his illustrious relative devoted his life."—Athenæum.

KIPPIS.—A COLLECTION OF HYMNS AND PSALMS,

For Public and Private Worship. Selected and prepared by A. Kippis, D.D., Abraham Rees, D.D., the Rev. Thomas Jervis, and the Rev. T. Morgan. To which is added, a Supplement. New Edition, corrected and improved, 18mo. 5s. bound.

KIRBY AND SPENCE.—AN INTRODUCTION TO ENTOMOLOGY;

Or, Elements of the Natural History of Insects: comprising an account of noxious and useful Insects, of their Metamorphoses, Food, Stratagems, Habitations, Societies, Motions, Noises, Hybernation, Instinct, etc. By W. Kirby, M.A. F.R.S. & L.S. Rector of Barham; and W. Spence, Esq., F.R.S. & L.S. 6th Edition, corrected and considerably enlarged, 2 vols. 8vo. 11. 11s. 6d. cloth.

The first two volumes of the "Introduction to Entomology" are now published as a separate work, distinct from the third and fourth volumes, and, though much enlarged, at a considerable reduction of price, in order that the numerous class of readers who confine their study of insects to that of their manners and economy, need not be burthened with the cost of the technical portion of the work relating to their anatomy, physiology, etc.

KNAPP.—GRAMINA BRITANNICA;

Or, Representations of the British Grasses: with Remarks and occasional Descriptions. By I. L. Knapp, Esq. F.L.S. & A.S. 2d Edition, 4to. with 118 Plates, beautifully coloured, 3l. 16s. boards.

"Most of the persons interested in the art of distinguishing grasses are country gentlemen and farmers, who know nothing of botany, and cannot use the technical descriptions or analytical figures of botanists. To that great class such a book is invaluable. It ought, in fact, to form part of the library of every one interested in rural affairs; for there are few plants so difficult to distinguish as grasses, not any more so, and none which it is more important to know correctly, because of their various uses and qualities. With Mr. Knapp's book before him, no one can have the least difficulty in making himself master of the subject."

Gardeners' Chronicle.

LAING, (S. JUN.)—NATIONAL DISTRESS:

Its Causes and Remedies. By Samuel Laing, Jun., Esq., late Fellow of St. John's College Cambridge. 8vo. 7s. 6d. cloth.

*. * *The Essay to which the First Prize of 100l., offered by The Atlas newspaper, was awarded.*

LAING.—THE CHRONICLE OF THE KINGS OF NORWAY,

From the Earliest Period of the History of the Northern Sea Kings to the Middle of the Twelfth Century, commonly called the Helmskringla. Translated from the Icelandic of Snorro Sturleson, with Notes, and a Preliminary Discourse, by Samuel Laing, author of "Notes of a Traveller," etc. 3 vols. 8vo. 36s. cloth.

"We have been rather profuse in our extracts from this curious and most characteristic old history. But it is long since we have met with a work so spirited, and so amusing, and at the same time affording such valuable information respecting a race to whom we are so largely indebted, as this venerable Chronicle of Snorro Sturleson."—Eclectic Review.

LAING.—A TOUR IN SWEDEN

In 1838; comprising Observations on the Moral, Political, and Economical State of the Swedish Nation. By Samuel Laing, Esq. 8vo. 12s. cloth.

LAING.—NOTES OF A TRAVELLER

On the Social and Political State of France, Prussia, Switzerland, Italy, and other parts of Europe, during the present Century. By Samuel Laing, Esq. 2d Edition, 8vo. 16s. cloth.

LAING.—JOURNAL OF A RESIDENCE IN NORWAY

During the years 1834, 1835, and 1836; made with a view to inquire into the Rural and Political Economy of that Country, and the Condition of its Inhabitants. By Samuel Laing, Esq. 2d Edition, 8vo. 14s. cloth.

LARDNER'S CABINET CYCLOPÆDIA;

Comprising a Series of Original Works on History, Biography, Literature, the Sciences, Arts, and Manufactures. Conducted and edited by Dr. Lardner.

The Series complete in One Hundred and Thirty-three Volumes, 39l. 18s. (One Volume remains to be published.) The Works separate, 6s. per volume.

"In the completeness of its treatises the Cabinet Cyclopædia is unrivalled; and now that the whole plan is carried out, it exhibits an extensive body of available knowledge, such as this or no other country has ever yet presented in a popular and convenient form."—Britannia.

LARDNER.—A TREATISE ON ARITHMETIC.

By Dr. Lardner, LL.D. F.R.S. 1 vol. foolscap 8vo. with Vignette Title, 6s. cloth lettered.

LARDNER AND WALKER.—A MANUAL ON ELECTRICITY, MAGNETISM, AND METEOROLOGY.

By Dr. Lardner, LL.D. F.R.S., and C. V. Walker, Secretary of the Electrical Society. 2 vols. foolscap 8vo. 12s.

LARDNER.—A TREATISE ON GEOMETRY,

And its Application to the Arts. By Dr. Lardner. 1 vol. foolscap 8vo. Vignette Title, and upwards of 200 figures, 6s. cloth.

LARDNER.—A TREATISE ON HEAT.

By Dr. Lardner, LL.D. etc. 1 vol. fcap. 8vo. with Woodcuts and Vignette Title, 6s. cloth.

LARDNER.—A TREATISE ON HYDROSTATICS AND PNEUMATICS.

By Dr. Lardner. New Edition. 1 vol. foolscap 8vo. 6s. cloth.

LECTURES ON POLARISED LIGHT,

Delivered by Dr. Pereira, before the Pharmaceutical Society, and in the Medical School of the London Hospital. 8vo. illustrated by above 50 Woodcuts, 5s. 6d. cloth.

L. E. L.—THE POETICAL WORK OF LETITIA ELIZABETH LANDON.

New Edition, 4 vols. foolscap 8vo. with Illustrations by Howard, etc. 28s. cloth lettered; or handsomely bound in morocco, with gilt edges, 2l. 4s.

The following may be had separately:—

THE IMPROVISATRICE - - 10s. 6d. | THE GOLDEN VIOLET - - 10s. 6d.
THE VENETIAN BRACELET 10s. 6d. | THE TROUBADOUR - - 10s. 6d.

LEE.—TAXIDERMY;

Or, the Art of Collecting, Preparing, and Mounting Objects of Natural History. For the use of Museums and Travellers. By Mrs. R. Lee (formerly Mrs. T. E. Bowdich), author of "Memoirs of Cuvier," etc. 6th Edition, improved, with an account of a Visit to Walton Hall, and Mr. Waterton's method of Preserving Animals. Fcap. 8vo. with Wood Engravings, 7s. cloth.

LEE.—ELEMENTS OF NATURAL HISTORY,

For the Use of Schools and Young Persons: comprising the Principles of Classification, interspersed with amusing and instructive original Accounts of the most remarkable Animals. By Mrs. R. Lee (formerly Mrs. T. E. Bowdich), author of "Taxidermy," "Memoirs of Cuvier," etc. 12mo. with 55 Woodcuts, 7s. 6d. bound.

LIFE OF A TRAVELLING PHYSICIAN,

From his first Introduction to Practice; including Twenty Years' Wanderings throughout the greater part of Europe. 3 vols. post 8vo. with coloured Frontispieces, 31s. 6d. cloth.

"There is much amusement and information to be gained from these pleasant and entertaining volumes."—Dublin University Magazine.

LINDLEY.—INTRODUCTION TO BOTANY.

By Prof. J. Lindley, Ph.D. F.R.S. L.S. etc. 3d Edition (1839), with Corrections and considerable Additions, 1 large vol. 8vo. pp. 606, with Six Plates and numerous Woodcuts, 18s. cloth.

LINDLEY.—FLORA MEDICA;

A Botanical Account of all the most important Plants used in Medicine, in different Parts of the World. By John Lindley, Ph.D. F.R.S. etc. 1 vol. 8vo. 18s. cloth.

LINDLEY.—A SYNOPSIS OF THE BRITISH FLORA,

Arranged according to the Natural Orders. By Professor John Lindley, Ph.D., F.R.S., etc. The 3d Edition, with numerous Additions, Corrections, and Improvements, 12mo. pp. 390, 10s. 6d. cloth.

LINDLEY.—THE THEORY OF HORTICULTURE;

Or, an Attempt to Explain the Principal Operations of Gardening upon Physiological Principles. By John Lindley, Ph.D. F.R.S. 1 vol. 8vo. with Illustrations on Wood. 12s. cloth.

This book is written in the hope of providing the intelligent gardener, and the scientific amateur, correctly, with the rationalia of the more important operations of Horticulture; and the author has endeavoured to present to his readers an intelligible explanation, founded upon well ascertained facts, which they can judge of by their own means of observation, of the general nature of vegetable actions, and of the causes which, while they control the powers of life in plants, are capable of being regulated by themselves. The possession of such knowledge will necessarily teach them how to improve their methods of cultivation, and lead them to the discovery of new and better modes.

LINDLEY.—AN OUTLINE OF THE FIRST PRINCIPLES OF HORTICULTURE.

By Professor Lindley. 18mo. 2s. sewed.

LINDLEY.—GUIDE TO THE ORCHARD AND KITCHEN GARDEN;

Or, an Account of the most valuable Fruits and Vegetables cultivated in Great Britain: with Kalendars of the Work required in the Orchard and Kitchen Garden during every month in the year. By George Lindley, C.M.H.S. Edited by Professor Lindley. 1 large vol. 8vo. 16s. boards.

LLOYD.—A TREATISE ON LIGHT AND VISION.

By the Rev. H. Lloyd, M.A., Fellow of Trin. Coll. Dublin. 8vo. 15s. boards.

LORIMER.—LETTERS TO A YOUNG MASTER MARINER,

On some Subjects connected with his Calling. By Charles Lorimer. 3d edition, 12mo. with an Appendix, 5s. 6d. cloth.

LOUDON (MRS.).—THE LADY'S COUNTRY COMPANION;

Or, How to Enjoy a Country Life Rationally. By Mrs. Loudon, author of "Gardening for Ladies," etc.

Contents.—Introduction—The House—The Garden—Domestic Animals—Rural Walks—Miscellaneous Country Amusements—Country Duties.—*In the press.*

LOUDON.—AN ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF TREES AND SHRUBS;

Being the "Arboretum et Fruticetum Britannicum" abridged: containing the Hardy Trees and Shrubs of Great Britain, Native and Foreign, scientifically and popularly described: with their Propagation, Culture, and Uses in the Arts; and with Engravings of nearly all the Species. For the use of Nurserymen, Gardeners, and Foresters. By J.C. Loudon, F.L.S. etc. In 8vo. pp. 1224, with upwards of 2000 Engravings on Wood, 2l. 11s. cloth.

The Original Work may be had in 8 vols. 8vo. with above 400 8vo. Plates of Trees, and upwards of 2500 Woodcuts, 10l. cloth.

LOUDON.—AN ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF GARDENING;

Presenting in one systematic view, the History and Present State of Gardening in all Countries, and its Theory and Practice in Great Britain: with the Management of the Kitchen Garden, the Flower Garden, Laying-out Grounds, etc. By J. C. Loudon, F.L.S. etc. A new Edition, enlarged and much improved, 1 large vol. 8vo. with nearly 1000 Engravings on Wood, 2l. 10s. cloth.

LOUDON.—AN ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF AGRICULTURE;

Comprising the Theory and Practice of the Valuation, Transfer, Laying-out, Improvement, and Management of Landed Property, and of the cultivation and economy of the Animal and Vegetable productions of Agriculture, including all the latest improvements; a general History of Agriculture in all countries; a Statistical view of its present state, with suggestions for its future progress in the British Isles; and Supplements, bringing down the work to the year 1844. By J. C. Loudon, F.L.G.Z. and H.S. etc. Fifth Edition, illustrated with upwards of 1100 Engravings on Wood, by Branstor. 2l. 10s. cloth.

The Supplement, bringing down Improvements in the art of Field-Culture from 1831 to 1844 inclusive, comprising all the previous Supplements, and illustrated with 65 Engravings on Wood, may be had separately, 6s. sewed.

"To know that this Supplement is by the author of the justly popular Encyclopædias of Agriculture and Gardening, is a sufficient recommendation for its general excellence. Independently of Mr. Loudon's long practical experience, every available authority on agriculture, and works on other sciences in connexion with it, have been consulted, and the result is, one of the most valuable works on rural affairs either in our own or in any other language."

British Farmer's Magazine.

LOUDON.—AN ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF PLANTS;

Including all the Plants which are now found in, or have been introduced into, Great Britain; giving their Natural History, accompanied by such Descriptions, Engraved Figures, and Elementary Details, as may enable a beginner, who is a mere English reader, to discover the name of every Plant which he may find in flower, and acquire all the information respecting it which is useful and interesting. The Specific Characters by an Eminent Botanist; the Drawings by J. D. C. Sowerby, F.L.S. A new Edition (1841), with a new Supplement, comprising every desirable particular respecting all the Plants originated in, or introduced into, Britain between the first publication of the work, in 1829, and January 1840: with a new General Index to the whole work. Edited by J. C. Loudon, prepared by W. H. Baxter, Jun., and revised by George Don, F.L.S.; and 800 new Figures of Plants, on Wood, from Drawings by J. D. C. Sowerby, F.L.S. One very large vol. 8vo. with nearly 10,000 Wood Engravings, 3l. 18s. 6d.

* * The last Supplement, separately, 8vo. pp. 190, 15s. cloth.

LOUDON.—AN ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF COTTAGE, FARM, AND VILLA

ARCHITECTURE AND FURNITURE. Containing Designs for Cottages, Villas, Farm Houses, Farmeries, Country Inns, Public Houses, Parochial Schools, etc.; with the requisite Fittings-up, Fixtures, and Furniture, and appropriate Offices, Gardens, and Garden Scenery: each Design accompanied by Analytical and Critical Remarks illustrative of the Principles of Architectural Science and Taste on which it is composed, and General Estimates of the Expense. By J. C. Loudon, F.L.S. etc. New Edition (1842), corrected, with a Supplement containing 160 additional pages of letter-press, and nearly 300 new engravings, bringing down the work to 1842. 1 very thick vol. 8vo., with more than 2000 Engravings on Wood, 63s. cloth.

"The late Mr. Loudon has the merit of having conveyed more information upon architecture in a popular style, as adapted for general readers, than was ever attempted before, or than has been accomplished since. His Encyclopædia of Cottage and Village Architecture is indispensable to the library of all non-professional readers who may at some time of their life propose to build a cottage or country-house."—Westminster Review.

* * The Supplement, separately, 8vo. 7s. 6d. sewed.

LOUDON.—HORTUS BRITANNICUS:

A Catalogue of all the Plants indigenous to or introduced into Britain. The 3d Edition (1832), with a new Supplement, prepared, under the direction of J. C. Loudon, by W. H. Baxter, and revised by George Don, F.L.S. 8vo. 31s. 6d. cloth.

The Supplement (1835) separately, 8vo. 2s. 6d. sewed.

The later Supplement (1839) separately, 8vo. 8s. sewed.

LOUDON.—THE SUBURBAN GARDENER AND VILLA COMPANION:

Comprising the Choice of a Villa or Suburban Residence, or of a situation on which to form one; the Arrangement and Furnishing of the House; and the Laying-out, Planting, and general Management of the Garden and Grounds; the whole adapted for grounds from one perch to fifty acres and upwards in extent; intended for the instruction of those who know little of Gardening or Rural Affairs, and more particularly for the use of Ladies. By J. C. Loudon, F.L.S., etc. 1 vol. 8vo. with above 300 Wood Engravings, 20s. cloth.

LOUDON.—HORTUS LIGNOSUS LONDINENSIS;

Or, a Catalogue of all the Ligneous Plants cultivated in the neighbourhood of London. To which are added their usual Prices in Nurseries. By J. C. Loudon, F.L.S. etc. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

LOUDON.—ON THE LAYING-OUT, PLANTING, AND MANAGEMENT OF

CEMETERIES; and on the Improvement of Churchyards. By J. C. Loudon, F.L.S., etc. 8vo. with 60 Engravings, 12s. cloth.

LOW.—ON LANDED PROPERTY, AND THE MANAGEMENT OF ESTATES;

Comprehending the Relations between Landlord and Tenant, and the Principles and Forms of Leases; the Construction of Farm buildings, Enclosures, Drains, Embankments, and other Works; and the Economy of Woods, Mines, etc. By David Low, F.R.S.E. etc. 8vo.

In the press.

LOW.—THE BREEDS OF THE DOMESTICATED ANIMALS OF GREAT BRITAIN described. By David Low, Esq. F.R.S.E., Professor of Agriculture in the University of Edinburgh; Member of the Royal Academy of Agriculture of Sweden; Corresponding Member of the Conseil Royal d'Agriculture de France, of the Société Royal et Centrale, etc. etc. The Plates from drawings by W. Nicholson, R.S.A., reduced from a Series of Oil Paintings, executed for the Agricultural Museum of the University of Edinburgh by W. Shiels, R.S.A. In 2 vols. atlas quarto, with 56 plates of animals, beautifully coloured after Nature, 16l. 16s. half-bound in morocco.

Or in four separate portions, as follow:—

The OX, in 1 vol. atlas quarto, with 23 Plates, price 6l. 16s. 6d. half-bound morocco.

The HORSE, in 1 vol. atlas quarto, with 8 Plates, price 3l. half-bound morocco.

The SHEEP, in 1 vol. atlas quarto, with 21 Plates, price 6l. 16s. 6d. half-bound morocco.

The HOG, in 1 vol. atlas quarto, with 5 Plates, price 2l. 2s. half-bound morocco.

LOW.—ELEMENTS OF PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE;

Comprehending the Cultivation of Plants, the Husbandry of the Domestic Animals, and the Economy of the Farm. By David Low, Esq. F.R.S.E., Professor of Agriculture in the University of Edinburgh. 8vo. 4th Edition, with Alterations and Additions, and above 200 Woodcuts, 21s. cloth.

"Low's 'Elements of Practical Agriculture' is the best work on farming in our language." *Gardeners' Chronicle.*

MACAULAY.—CRITICAL AND HISTORICAL ESSAYS CONTRIBUTED TO the EDINBURGH REVIEW. By the Right Hon. Thomas Babington Macaulay. 3d Edition, 3 vols. 8vo. 36s. cloth.

MACAULAY.—LAYS OF ANCIENT ROME.

By T. B. Macaulay, Esq. 5th Edition, crown 8vo. pp. 192, 10s. 6d. cloth.

MACKENZIE.—THE PHYSIOLOGY OF VISION.

By W. Mackenzie, M.D., Lecturer on the Eye in the University of Glasgow. 8vo. with Woodcuts, 10s. 6d. boards.

MACKINTOSH'S (SIR JAMES) MISCELLANEOUS WORKS;

Including his Contributions to the Edinburgh Review. Collected and Edited by his Son. 3 vols. 8vo.—*In the press.*

MACKINTOSH, ETC.—THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

By Sir James Mackintosh; W. Wallace, Esq.; and Robert Bell, Esq. 10 vols. foolscap 8vo. with Vignette Titles, 3l. cloth.

MACLEOD.—ON RHEUMATISM,

And on the Affections of the Internal Organs, more especially the Heart and Brain, to which it gives rise. By R. Macleod, M.D. Physician to St. George's Hospital. 1 vol. 8vo. pp. 172, 7s. cloth.

M'CULLOCH.—A DICTIONARY, GEOGRAPHICAL, STATISTICAL, AND HISTORICAL, of the various Countries, Places, and Principal Natural Objects in the World.

By J. R. M'Culloch, Esq. 2 thick vols. 8vo. illustrated with Six large important Maps, 4l. cloth.

"The extent of information this Dictionary affords on the subjects referred to in its title is truly surprising. It cannot fail to prove a *vaude mecum* to the student, whose inquiries will be guided by its light, and satisfied by its clear and frequently elaborated communications. Every public room in which commerce, politics, or literature forms the subject of discussion, ought to be furnished with these volumes."—*Globe.*

M'CULLOCH.—A DICTIONARY, PRACTICAL, THEORETICAL, AND HISTORICAL, OF COMMERCE, AND COMMERCIAL NAVIGATION. By J. R.

M'Culloch, Esq. An entirely New Edition (1844), 8vo., illustrated with Maps and Plans, 50s. cloth; or 55s. strongly half-bound in Russia, with flexible back.

"Without exaggeration one of the most wonderful compilations of the age. The power of continuous labour, the wide range of inquiry, and the power of artistic finish, which have been brought into play by this work, are probably unrivalled in the history of literature. . . . Compared with all previous attempts to compile a commercial dictionary, Mr. M'Culloch's appears as the realisation of an idea which former projectors had conceived too vaguely to be able to carry into execution. It is superior to them all, quite as much for the spirit of judicious selection brought by the author to his task, as for any other quality. The great merit of the work is, that, while omitting nothing of essential importance, it contains nothing that is useless or merely cumbersome. . . . The success of the earlier editions of Mr. M'Culloch's Dictionary is, after all, the best proof of its merit; the facts attending it prove that the mercantile, political, and literary public were in want of such a work, and that they were satisfied with the manner in which Mr. M'Culloch had performed his task. No reader can rise from the perusal of any one of the larger articles without feeling that no previous writer has concentrated so much valuable information within so small a compass, or conveyed his information in so agreeable a style. And the remark is equally applicable to all the numerous articles of which this crammed volume is composed. . . . It is, indeed, invaluable as a book of reference to the merchant, the insurance-agent, the statesman, and the journalist; and its articles, from the care and talent with which they are executed, are as well calculated to supply the wants of the patient inquirer as of the hurried man of business. Mr. M'Culloch occupies a high place amongst the authors of the day as a hard-headed original thinker in political economy; a still higher, as one of the most zealous and successful labourers in rendering that science popular; but, of all his publications, his Commercial Dictionary is the one least likely to encounter the rivalry of a work of superior or even equal value."

Bridged from The Spectator of March 16, 1844,

M'CULLOCH.—THE PRINCIPLES OF POLITICAL ECONOMY:

With some Enquiries respecting their Application, and a Sketch of the Rise and Progress of the Science. By J. R. M'Culloch, Esq. New Edition, enlarged and corrected throughout, 8vo. 15s. cloth.

MALTE-BRUN.—A SYSTEM OF UNIVERSAL GEOGRAPHY,

Founded on the Works of Malte-Brun and Balbi, embracing an Historical Sketch of the Progress of Geographical Discovery, the Principles of Mathematical and Physical Geography, and a complete Description, from the most recent sources, of the Political and Social Condition of all the Countries in the World; with numerous Statistical Tables, and an Alphabetical Index of 12,000 Names. 8vo. 30s. cloth.

MARCEZ (MRS.).—CONVERSATIONS ON THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

For the Use of Children. By Mrs. Marcezet, author of "Conversations on Chemistry," etc. 2d Edition, 18mo. 5s. cloth.

Part II. continuing the History to the Reign of George the Third, separately, 1s. 6d.

"Juvenile literature will freely own how much it is indebted to Mrs. Marcezet, not only for the present, but all her preceding works. She imparts interest to dry and dull details; and, while she teaches, begets a desire in her pupils for further knowledge, so pleasantly imparted. These 'Conversations,' admirably suited to the capacities of children, may be skimmed advantageously by 'children of a larger growth.'"—Literary Gazette.

MARCEZ.—CONVERSATIONS ON CHEMISTRY;

In which the Elements of that Science are familiarly Explained and Illustrated by Experiments. 14th Edition, enlarged and corrected, 2 vols. foolscap 8vo. 14s. cloth.

MARCEZ.—CONVERSATIONS ON NATURAL PHILOSOPHY;

In which the Elements of that Science are familiarly explained, and adapted to the comprehension of Young Persons. 10th Edition, enlarged and corrected by the Author. 1 vol. fcap. 8vo., with 23 Plates, 10s. 6d. cloth.

CONTENTS.

Of the General Properties of Bodies; the Attraction of Gravity; the Laws of Motion; Compound Motion; the Mechanical Powers; Astronomy; Causes of the Earth's Motion; the Planets; the Earth; the Moon; Hydrostatics; the Mechanical Properties of Fluids;

of Springs, Fountains, etc.; Pneumatics; the Mechanical Properties of Air; on Wind and Sound; Optics; the Visual Angle and the Reflection of Mirrors; on Refraction and Colours; on the Structure of the Eye, and Optical Instruments.

MARCEZ.—CONVERSATIONS ON POLITICAL ECONOMY;

In which the Elements of that Science are familiarly explained. 7th Edition, revised and enlarged, 1 vol. foolscap 8vo. 7s. 6d. cloth.

CONTENTS.

Introduction; on Property; the Division of Labour; on Capital; on Wages and Population; on the Condition of the Poor; on Value and Price; on Income; Income from Landed

Property; Income from the Cultivation of Land; Income from Capital lent; on Money; on Commerce; on Foreign Trade; on Expenditure and Consumption.

MARCEZ.—CONVERSATIONS ON VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY;

Comprehending the Elements of Botany, with their application to Agriculture. 3d Edition 1 vol. foolscap 8vo. with Four Plates, 9s. cloth.

CONTENTS.

Introduction; on Roots; on Stems; on Leaves; on Sap; on Cambium and the peculiar Juices of Plants; on the Action of Light and Heat on Plants; on the Naturalization of Plants; on the Action of the Atmosphere on Plants; on the Action of Water on Plants; on the Artificial Mode of Watering Plants; on the Action of the Soil on Plants; on the Propagation of Plants by Subdivision; on Grafting; on the Multiplication of Plants by Seed; the Flower; on Compound Flowers; on Fruit;

on the Seed; on the Classification of Plants; on Artificial Systems; on the Natural System; Botanical Geography; the Influence of Culture on Vegetation; on the Degeneration and Diseases of Plants; on the Cultivation of Trees; on the Cultivation of Plants which Produce Fermented Liquors; on the Cultivation of Grasses, Tuberos Roots, and Grain; on Oleaginous Plants and Culinary Vegetables.

MARCEZ.—CONVERSATIONS FOR CHILDREN;

On Land and Water. 2d Edition revised and corrected, 1 vol. foolscap 8vo., with coloured Maps, shewing the comparative Altitude of Mountains, 5s. 6d. cloth.

MARCEZ.—CONVERSATIONS ON LANGUAGE,

For Children. By Mrs. Marcezet, author of "Mary's Grammar," etc. 18mo. 4s. 6d. cloth.

"In these Conversations Mrs. Marcezet travels over a great deal of ground with her wonted skill in adapting knowledge to the capacity of the young. The nature of articulate sounds, and the organs of speech, the history of mankind to indicate the formation of different languages, the manner in which English has been indebted to Latin, the probable or possible origin of language, and the use of cognomens and names, are all familiarly displayed in this instructive little volume."—Spectator.

MARCEZ.—THE GAME OF GRAMMAR,

With a Book of Conversations, shewing the Rules of the Game, and affording Examples of the manner of playing at it. In a varnished box, or done up as a post 8vo. volume, 8s.

MARCEZ.—MARY'S GRAMMAR;

Interpersed with Stories, and Intended for the Use of Children. 7th Edition, revised and enlarged, 18mo. 3s. 6d. half-bound.

"A sound and simple work for the earliest ages."—Quarterly Review.

MAR CET.—LESSONS ON ANIMALS, VEGETABLES, AND MINERALS.

By Mrs. Marcet, author of "Conversations on Chemistry," etc. 12mo. 2s. cloth.

"One of Mrs. Marcet's carefully written books of instruction, in which natural history is made pleasant and intelligible for the young."—Athenæum.

MARRIAGE GIFT.

By a Mother. A Legacy to her Children. Post 8vo. 6s. cloth, gilt edges.

"The best of Robinson Crusoe's numerous descendants, and one of the most captivating of modern children's books. The only danger is, lest parents should dispute with their children the possession of it."—Quarterly Review.

MARX AND WILLIS.—ON THE DECREASE OF DISEASE EFFECTED BY THE PROGRESS OF CIVILIZATION. By C. F. H. Marx, M.D. Professor of Medicine in the University of Gottingen, etc.; and R. Willis, M.D. Member of the Royal College of Physicians, etc. Foolsap 8vo. 4s. cloth.

"This little treatise, although evidently designed for professional perusal, is perfectly intelligible to the educated reader; and right glad shall we be to see it extensively circulated out of the profession; it is a work which does such credit to the hearts and the heads of its authors."—Lancet.

MARRYAT.—THE SETTLERS IN CANADA.

Written for Young People. By Captain Marryat, C.B. author of "Peter Simple,"

"Masterman Ready," etc. 2 vols. fcap. 8vo. 12s. cloth.

MARRYAT.—MASTERMAN READY;

Or, the Wreck of the Pacific. Written for Young People. By Captain Marryat. 3 vols. foolscap 8vo. with numerous Engravings on Wood, 22s. 6d. cloth.

* The volumes, separately, 7s. 6d. each, cloth.

MAUNDER.—THE TREASURY OF HISTORY;

Comprising a General Introductory Outline of Universal History, Ancient and Modern, and a Series of separate Histories of every principal Nation that exists; developing their Rise, Progress, and Present Condition, the Moral and Social Character of their respective Inhabitants, their Religion, Manners, and Customs, etc. etc. By Samuel Maunder. Fcap. 8vo. 10s. cloth; bound in roan, 12s.

"In the 'Treasury of History' we see the same utility of purpose, the same diligence and painstaking with the materials, the same skill and talent in putting them together, and, in fine, the same general excellence which have marked all Mr. Maunder's productions. The arrangement is most clear and judicious, and the information furnished at once so concise and ample, that within this small volume we find a very complete and satisfactory epitome of the history of the world from ancient to modern times."—Literary Gazette.

MAUNDER.—THE TREASURY OF KNOWLEDGE,

And LIBRARY OF REFERENCE: containing a new and enlarged Dictionary of the English Language, preceded by a Compendious Grammar, Verbal Distinctions, etc.; a new Universal Gazetteer; a Compendious Classical Dictionary; a Chronological Analysis of General History; a Dictionary of Law Terms, etc. etc. By Samuel Maunder. 14th Edition, foolscap 8vo., with two engraved Frontispieces, 8s. 6d. cloth, bound in roan, 10s. 6d.

MAUNDER.—THE SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY TREASURY:

A New and Popular Encyclopædia of Science and the Belles Lettres; including all Branches of Science, and every Subject connected with Literature and Art. The whole written in a familiar style, adapted to the comprehension of all persons desirous of acquiring information on the subjects comprised in the work, and also adapted for a Manual of convenient Reference to the more instructed. By Samuel Maunder. 3d Edition, fcap. 8vo. with an engraved Frontispiece, 10s.; bound in roan, 12s.

MAUNDER.—THE BIOGRAPHICAL TREASURY:

Consisting of Memoirs, Sketches, and brief Notices of above 12,000 Eminent Persons of all Ages and Nations, from the Earliest Period of History; forming a new and complete Dictionary of Universal Biography. 4th Edition, with a "Supplement," from the Accession of Queen Victoria to the Present time. Foolsap 8vo. with engraved Frontispiece, 8s. 6d. cloth; bound in roan, 10s. 6d.

MAUNDER.—THE UNIVERSAL CLASS-BOOK:

A new Series of Reading Lessons (original and selected) for Every Day in the Year; each Lesson recording some important Event in General History, Biography, etc., which happened on the day of the month under which it is placed, or detailing, in familiar language, interesting facts in Science; also a variety of Descriptive and Narrative Pieces, interspersed with Poetical Gleanings: Questions for Examination being appended to each day's Lesson, and the whole carefully adapted to Practical Tuition. By Samuel Maunder, author of "The Treasury of Knowledge." 2d Edition, revised, 12mo. 6s. bound.

MODERN SYRIANS;

Or, Native Society in Damascus, Aleppo, and the Mountains of the Druses. From Notes made during a Residence in those parts in 1841, 42, and 43. By an Oriental Student. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

"A pleasant and sensible volume, written by an active and observant traveller. A series of short agreeable sketches of native manners, costumes, and conversations, collected during a tour in Syria, especially in the neighbourhood of Damascus, Aleppo, and the mountains of the Druses."—Athenæum.

MONTGOMERY'S (JAMES) POETICAL WORKS.

New and only complete Edition. With some additional Poems and Autobiographical Prefaces. Collected and edited by Mr. Montgomery. 4 vols. foolscap 8vo. with Portrait, and 7 other beautifully engraved Plates, 20s. cloth; or bound in morocco, with gilt edges, 1l. 16s

MOORE'S POETICAL WORKS;

Containing the Author's recent Introduction and Notes. Complete in one volume, uniform with Lord Byron's Poems. With a New Portrait, by George Richmond, engraved in the line manner, and a View of Sloperston Cottage, the Residence of the Poet, by Thomas Creswick, A.R.A. Medium 8vo 11. 1s. cloth.

. Also, an Edition in 10 vols. foolscap 8vo. with Portrait, and 19 Plates, 2l. 10s. cloth, morocco, 4l. 10s.

MOORE'S LALLA ROOKH.

Twentieth Edition (1842), 1 vol. medium 8vo. beautifully illustrated with 13 Engravings, finished in the highest style of art, 21s. handsomely bound in cloth and ornamented; morocco, 35s.; or 42s. with India Proof Plates, cloth.

MOORE'S LALLA ROOKH.

Twenty-first Edition (1842), 1 vol. foolscap 8vo. with 4 Engravings, from Paintings by Westall, 10s. 6d. cloth; or 14s. handsomely bound in morocco, with gilt edges.

MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES.

New Edition, imp. 8vo. illustrated with above 50 Designs by Macilise, etched on Steel, 2l. 2s.; Proofs on India Paper, 4l. 4s.; before letters (of illustrations only), 6l. 6s.—*In the press.*

. *The Poetry and Designs will both be engraved, and each page surrounded with an Ornamental Border.*

MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES.

Fifteenth Edition (1843), with Engraved Title and Vignette, 10s. cloth lettered; or 13s. 6d. handsomely bound in morocco, with gilt edges.

MOORE.—THE HISTORY OF IRELAND.

By Thomas Moore, Esq. Vols. 1 to 3, with Vignette Titles, 18s. cloth.

[To be completed in one more volume.]

"Mr. Moore fortunately brings to his labours not only extensive learning in the rarely-trodden paths of Irish history, but strict impartiality, rendered still more clear and uncompromising by an unswerving love of liberty. Every page of his work contains evidence of research; and innumerable passages might be cited in proof of the independent and truth-seeking spirit of the author."—*Athenæum.*

MORAL OF FLOWERS.

3d Edition, 1 vol. royal 8vo. with 24 beautifully coloured Engravings, 1l. 10s. half-bound.

MORTON.—A VETERINARY TOXICOLOGICAL CHART,

Containing those Agents known to cause Death in the Horse; with the Symptoms, Antidotes, Action on the Tissues, and Tests. By W. J. T. Morton. 12mo. 6s. in case; 8s. 6d. on rollers.

MORTON.—A MANUAL OF PHARMACY,

For the Student in Veterinary Medicine; containing the Substances employed at the Royal Veterinary College, with an Attempt at their Classification, and the Pharmacopœia of that Institution. By W. J. T. Morton. 3d Edition, 12mo. 10s. cloth.

MOSELEY.—ILLUSTRATIONS OF PRACTICAL MECHANICS.

By the Rev. H. Moseley, M.A., Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in King's College, London; being the First Volume of the Illustrations of Science by the Professors of King's College. 1 vol. fcap. 8vo. with numerous Woodcuts, 8s. cloth.

MOSELEY.—THE MECHANICAL PRINCIPLES OF ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURE.

By the Rev. H. Moseley, M.A. F.R.S., Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in King's College, London; and author of "Illustrations of Mechanics," etc. 1 vol. 8vo. with Woodcuts and Diagrams, 1l. 4s. cloth.

"The work of Mr. Moseley is an elaborate, profound, accurate, and elegant abstract, and purely mathematical disquisition, on the theoretical principles of mechanics; and will serve to increase the author's high reputation as a mathematician."—*Athenæum.*

MÜLLER.—INTRODUCTION TO A SCIENTIFIC SYSTEM OF MYTHOLOGY.

By C. O. Müller, author of "The History and Antiquities of the Doric Race," etc. Translated from the German by John Leitch. 8vo. uniform with "Müller's Dorians," 12s. cloth.

"Müller's Introduction is a work of great merit, and, in our opinion, the interest which it must excite in all who set a proper value on the knowledge of antiquity, can scarcely be exaggerated. It is the key to the poetry of Greece, since without a correct understanding of mythology, it is impossible to appreciate that poetry. No school, college, or classical library can be complete without Müller's valuable 'Introduction to Mythology.'"—*Sunday Times.*

MURRAY.—ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF GEOGRAPHY;

Comprising a complete Description of the Earth: exhibiting its Relation to the Heavenly Bodies, its Physical Structure, the Natural History of each Country, and the Industry, Commerce, Political Institutions, and Civil and Social State of all Nations. By Hugh Murray, F.R.S.E.; assisted in Astronomy, etc. by Professor Wallace; Geology, etc. by Professor Jameson; Botany, etc. by Sir W. J. Hooker; Zoology, etc. by W. Swainson, Esq. New Edition, with Supplement, bringing down the Statistical Information contained in the Work, to December 1843: with 82 Maps, drawn by Sidney Hall, and upwards of 1000 other Engravings on Wood, from Drawings by Swainson, T. Landseer, Sowerby, Strutt, etc. representing the most remarkable Objects of Nature and Art in every Region of the Globe. 1 vol. 8vo. containing upwards of 1800 pages, 3l. cloth.

. *The Supplement, containing the most important recent information, may be had separately, price 1s.*

NICOLAS.—THE CHRONOLOGY OF HISTORY,

Containing Tables, Calculations, and Statements indispensable for ascertaining the Dates of Historical Events, and of Public and Private Documents, from the Earliest Period to the Present Time. By Sir Harris Nicolas, K.C. M.G. Second Edition, corrected throughout. 1 vol. foolscap 8vo. with Vignette Title, 6s. cloth.

"We strongly recommend to historical students the clear and accurate '*Chronology of History*,' by Sir Harris Nicolas, which contains all the information that can be practically required."—Quarterly Review.

OWEN.—LECTURES ON THE COMPARATIVE ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY OF THE INVERTEBRATE ANIMALS,

delivered at the Royal College of Surgeons in 1843. By Richard Owen, F.R.S. Hunterian Professor to the College. From Notes taken by William White Cooper, M.R.C.S. and revised by Professor Owen. With Glossary and Index. 8vo. with nearly 140 Illustrations on Wood, 14s. cloth.

"By all who know the importance of Professor Owen's labours in the vast field of comparative anatomy, this work will be hailed with delight. It treats only of the anatomy of Invertebrata. Although delivered to medical men, the lectures contain a vast amount of matter interesting to all who wish to know something of the wonderful laws which govern the structure and functions of animated beings. We can also recommend them as being admirable examples of the application of the principles of inductive science to the study of organised matter."—Dr. Lindley, in the *Gardener's Chronicle*.

. A Second and concluding Volume, being the Lectures on Vertebrata, delivered by Prof. Owen during the present session, is in the Press.

PARKES.—DOMESTIC DUTIES;

Or, Instructions to Young Married Ladies on the Management of their Households and the Regulation of their Conduct in the various Relations and Duties of Married Life. By Mrs. W. Parkes. 8th Edition, foolscap 8vo. 9s. cloth.

PARNELL.—A TREATISE ON ROADS;

Wherein the Principles on which Roads should be made are explained and illustrated by the Plans, Specifications, and Contracts made use of by Thomas Telford, Esq. on the Holyhead Road. By the Right Hon. Sir Henry Parnell, Bart., Hon. Memb. Inst. Civ. Eng. London. Second Edition, greatly enlarged, with 9 large Plates, 11. 1s. cloth.

PEARSON.—PRAYERS FOR FAMILIES:

Consisting of a Form, short, but comprehensive, for the Morning and Evening of every day in the week. Selected by the late E. Pearson, D.D., Master of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. To which is prefixed, a Biographical Memoir of the Editor. New Edit. 18mo. 2s. 6d. cloth.

PEARSON.—AN INTRODUCTION TO PRACTICAL ASTRONOMY:

By the Rev. W. Pearson, LL.D. F.R.S. etc. Rector of South Kilworth, Leicestershire, and Treasurer to the Astronomical Society of London. 2 vols. 4to. with Plates, 71. 7s. boards. Vol. 1 contains Tables, recently computed, for facilitating the Reduction of Celestial Observations; and a popular Explanation of their Construction and Use.

Vol. 2 contains Descriptions of the various Instruments that have been usefully employed in determining the Places of the Heavenly Bodies, with an Account of the Methods of Adjusting and Using them.

PERCIVALL.—THE ANATOMY OF THE HORSE;

Embracing the Structure of the Foot. By W. Percivall, M.R.C.S. 8vo. pp. 478, 11. cloth.

PERCIVALL.—HIPPOPATHOLOGY.

A Systematic Treatise on the Disorders and Lameness of the Horse; with their Modern and most approved Methods of Cure; embracing the Doctrines of the English and French Veterinary Schools. By W. Percivall, M.R.C.S., Veterinary Surgeon in the First Life Guards. Vol. 1, 8vo., 10s. 6d. boards; vol. 2, 8vo., 14s. boards.

PEREIRA.—A TREATISE ON FOOD AND DIET:

With Observations on the Dietetical Regimen suited for Disordered States of the Digestive Organs; and an Account of the Dietaries of some of the principal Metropolitan and other Establishments for Paupers, Lunatics, Criminals, Children, the Sick, etc. By Jon. Pereira, M.D. F.R.S., author of "*Elements of Materia Medica*." 8vo. 16s. cloth.

"Dr. Pereira's book contains such an exposition of the entire subject of alimentary substances and diet as must be alike acceptable to the professional student and improving to the general reader. The chapter on Dietaries—a most important subject ably treated—has a present and vital interest."—*Tait's Magazine*.

PHILLIPS.—AN ELEMENTARY INTRODUCTION TO MINERALOGY:

Comprising a Notice of the Characters and Elements of Minerals; with Accounts of the Places and Circumstances in which they are found. By William Phillips, F.L.S. M.G.S. etc. 4th Edition, considerably augmented by R. Allan, F.R.S.E. 8vo. numerous Cuts, 12s. cloth.

PHILLIPS.—FIGURES & DESCRIPTIONS OF THE PALÆOZOIC FOSSILS OF CORNWALL, DEVON, AND WEST SOMERSET;

observed in the course of the Ordnance Geological Survey of that District. By John Phillips, F.R.S. F.G.S. etc. Published by Order of the Lords Commissioners of H. M. Treasury. 8vo. with 80 Plates, comprising very numerous Figures, 9s. cloth.

PHILLIPS.—A GUIDE TO GEOLOGY.

By John Phillips, F.R.S. G.S. etc. 1 vol. foolscap 8vo. with Plates, 5s. cloth.

PHILLIPS.—A TREATISE ON GEOLOGY.

By John Phillips, F.R.S. G.S. etc. 2 vols. foolscap 8vo. with Vignette Titles and Woodcuts. 12s. cloth.

PORTER.—A TREATISE ON THE MANUFACTURE OF SILK.

By G. R. Porter, Esq. F.R.S., author of "The Progress of the Nation," etc. 1 vol. 8vo. with Vignette Title, and 39 Engravings on Wood. 6s. cloth.

PORTER.—A TREATISE ON THE MANUFACTURES OF PORCELAIN AND GLASS.

By G. R. Porter, Esq. F.R.S. 1 vol. foolscap 8vo. with Vignette Title and 60 Woodcuts. 6s. cloth.

PORTLOCK.—REPORT ON THE GEOLOGY OF THE COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY, and of Parts of Tyrone and Fermanagh, examined and described under the Authority of the Master-General and Board of Ordnance.

By J. E. Portlock, F.R.S. etc. 8vo. with 48 Plates, 24s. cloth.

POSTAN'S (CAPTAIN).—PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS ON SINDH,

The Manners and Customs of its Inhabitants, and its Productive Capabilities: with a Narrative of the Recent Events. By Captain Postans, Bombay Army, late Assistant to the Political Agent, Sindh. 8vo. with Map, col'd Frontispiece, and Illustrations on Wood. 18s. cloth.

"For the interesting details of the manners and customs of the Sindhians of all classes, and the various particulars which make up the description of the country, we refer the reader to Capt. Postan's valuable work, which cannot fail to afford him equal information and amusement."—*Asiatic Journal*.

POWELL.—THE HISTORY OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

From the Earliest Periods to the Present Time. By Baden Powell, M.A., Savilian Professor of Mathematics in the University of Oxford. 1 vol. fcap. 8vo. Vignette Title, 6s. cloth.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

8vo. The last Part published is Part 10 for 1842, 6s. cloth.

PYCROFT.—A COURSE OF ENGLISH READING;

Adapted to every Taste and Capacity. With Anecdotes of Men of Genius. By the Rev. James Pycroft, B.A., Trinity College, Oxford, author of "Greek Grammar Practice," "Latin Grammar Practice," etc. Foolscap 8vo., 6s. 6d. cloth.

"This course is admirably adapted to promote a really intellectual study of history, philosophy, and the belles lettres, as distinguished from that mere accumulation of words and dates in the memory which passes for education. We would recommend to every idle and inattentive reader, whether old or young, the author's sound and judicious advice, 'How to remember what we read.'"—*John Bull*.

REECE.—THE MEDICAL GUIDE:

For the use of the Clergy, Heads of Families, Seminaries, and Junior Practitioners in Medicine; comprising a complete Modern Dispensatory and a Practical Treatise on the distinguishing Symptoms, Causes, Prevention, Cure, and Palliation of the Diseases incident to the Human Frame. By R. Reece, M.D., late Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of London, etc. 18th Edition, 8vo. 12s. boards.

REID (DR.).—ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF VENTILATION: with Remarks on Warming, Exclusive Lighting, and the Communication of Sound.

By D. B. Reid, M.D. F.R.S.E. etc. 8vo. with Diagrams, and 320 Engravings on Wood, 16s. cloth.

"We regard this as a book of considerable interest and importance, and which must command a large share of public attention, as it contains a complete development of the theory and practice—that is, the science and the art of ventilation, made known to the public for the first time. There is not a chapter that does not offer a great number of novel and important suggestions, well worthy of the careful consideration alike of the public and the professions. It is, besides, full of curious illustrations; the descriptions and application of the 'principles' being interspersed throughout, with a variety of amusing anecdotes bearing upon the general subject."—*Morning Chronicle*.

REPTON.—THE LANDSCAPE GARDENING & LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

of the late Humphrey Repton, Esq.; being his entire Works on these subjects. New Edition, with an Historical and Scientific Introduction, a systematic Analysis, a Biographical Notice, Notes, and a copious Alphabetical Index. By J. C. Loudon, F.L.S., etc. Originally published in one folio and three quarto volumes, and now comprised in 1 vol. 8vo. illustrated by upwards of 250 Engravings, and Portrait, 30s. cloth; with coloured Plates, 3l. 6s. cloth.

RIDDLE.—A COMPLETE ENGLISH-LATIN AND LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, compiled from the best sources, chiefly German.

By the Rev. J. E. Riddle, M.A. 3d Edition, corrected and enlarged. 8vo. 3l. 6d. cloth.

* Separately—The English-Latin part, 10s. 6d. cloth; the Latin-English part, 21s. cloth.

RIDDLE.—A DIAMOND LATIN ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

For the waistcoat-pocket. A Guide to the Meaning, Quality, and right Accentuation of Latin Classical Words. By the Rev. J. E. Riddle, M.A. Royal 32mo. 4s. bound.

RIDDLE.—LETTERS FROM AN ABSENT GODFATHER;

Or, a Compendium of Religious Instruction for Young Persons. By the Rev. J. E. Riddle, M.A. Foolscap 8vo. 6s. cloth.

RIDDLE.—ECCLESIASTICAL CHRONOLOGY;

Or, Annals of the Christian Church, from its Foundation to the present Time. Containing a View of General Church History, and the Course of Secular Events; the Limits of the Church and its Relations to the State; Controversies; Sects and Parties; Rites, Institutions, and Discipline; Ecclesiastical Writers. The whole arranged according to the order of Dates, and divided into Seven Periods. To which are added, Lists of Councils and Popes, Patriarchs, and Archbishops of Canterbury. By the Rev. J. E. Riddle, M.A. 8vo. 15s. cloth.

RIVERS.—THE ROSE AMATEUR'S GUIDE :

Containing ample Descriptions of all the fine leading varieties of Roses, regularly classed in their respective Families; their History and mode of Culture. By T. Rivers, Jan. Third Edition, corrected and improved, foolscap 8vo. 6s. cloth.

"Mr. Rivers is the best authority on the subject of the cultivation of the rose; his book is unexceptionable and comprehensive, and supplies, indeed, all the information regarding the various varieties that can be desired."—Gentleman's Magazine.

ROBERTS.—A COMPREHENSIVE VIEW OF THE CULTURE OF THE VINE

under GLASS. By James Roberts, Gardener to M. Wilson, Esq., Eshton, Hall, Yorkshire. 12mo. 8s. 6d. cloth.

ROBERTS.—AN ETYMOLOGICAL AND EXPLANATORY DICTIONARY OF

the TERMS and LANGUAGE of GEOLOGY; designed for the early Student, and those who have not made great progress in the Science. By G. Roberts. Foolscap 8vo. 6s. cloth.

ROBINSON.—GREEK AND ENGLISH LEXICON TO THE NEW TESTAMENT.

By E. Robinson, D.D., author of "Biblical Researches." Edited, with careful revision, corrections, etc., by the Rev. Dr. Bloomfield. 1 vol. 8vo. 18s. cloth.

ROGERS.—THE VEGETABLE CULTIVATOR;

Containing a plain and accurate Description of all the different Species of Culinary Vegetables, with the most approved Method of Cultivating them by Natural and Artificial Means, and the best Modes of Cooking them; alphabetically arranged. Together with a Description of the Physical Herbs in General Use. Also, some Recollections of the Life of Philip Miller, F.A.S., Gardener to the Worshipful Company of Apothecaries at Chelsea. By John Rogers, author of "The Fruit Cultivator." 2d Edition, foolscap 8vo. 7s. cloth.

ROME.—THE HISTORY OF ROME.

2 vols. foolscap 8vo. with Vignette Titles, 12s. cloth.

RONALDS.—THE FLY-FISHER'S ENTOMOLOGY,

illustrated by coloured Representations of the Natural and Artificial Insect; and accompanied by a few Observations and Instructions relative to Trout and Grayling Fishing. By Alfred Ronalds. 2d edition, with 20 Copper Plates, coloured, 8vo. 14s. cloth.

ROSCOE.—LIVES OF EMINENT BRITISH LAWYERS.

By Henry Roscoe, Esq. 1 vol. foolscap 8vo. with Vignette Title, 6s. cloth.

SANDBY (REV. G.).—MESMERISM AND ITS OPPONENTS:

With a Narrative of Cases. By the Rev. George Sandby, Jun., Vicar of Filxton, and Rector of All Saints with St. Nicholas, South Elmham, Suffolk; Domestic Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Abercromby. Foolscap 8vo. 6s. cloth.

"A book written by a clergyman well known to be a man of high character, great talent, and clear intellect, coolly turning supposed illusions into facts, proving their reality by a cloud of witnesses in addition to his own experience, and accounting on philosophical principles for seeming miracles, belief in which had been set down as evidence either of the grossest ignorance or the wildest insanity! We look upon the appearance of Mr. Sandby's volume as an important event in the progress of philosophy, for it is impossible to suspect the author of either folly or charlatanism. His cases are soberly stated, his reasonings logical, and his deductions inevitable."—Indian News.

SANDFORD.—WOMAN IN HER SOCIAL AND DOMESTIC CHARACTER.

By Mrs. John Sandford. 6th Edition, foolscap 8vo. 6s. cloth.

Causes of Female Influence; Value of Letters to Woman; Importance of Religion to Woman; Christianity the Source of Female Excellence; Scripture illustrative of Female Character; Female Influence on Religion; Female Defects; Female Romance; Female Education; Female Duties.

SANDFORD.—FEMALE IMPROVEMENT.

By Mrs. John Sandford. 2d Edition, foolscap 8vo. 7s. 6d. cloth.

The Formation of Female Character; Religion, a paramount Object; the Importance of Religious Knowledge; Christianity, Doctrinal and Practical; the Employment of Time; Study, its Mode and its Recommendation; Accomplishment; Temper; Taste; Benevolence; Marriage; the Young Wife; the Young Mother.

SANDHURST COLLEGE MATHEMATICAL COURSE.

ELEMENTS OF ARITHMETIC and ALGEBRA. By W. Scott, Esq., A.M. and F.R.A.S. Second Mathematical Professor at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Being the Second Volume of the Sandhurst Course of Mathematics. 8vo. 16s. bound.

"This excellent treatise is admirably adapted for the purpose which it is intended to answer, and certain to prove as permanently beneficial to the interests and credit of the Institution as it is honourable to Prof. Scott's talents. It is, we perceive, the first of a series which is to constitute a general course of mathematics, and which, when completed, will be an invaluable addition to the cash books already in use at Sandhurst."—United Service Gazette.

PRACTICAL ASTRONOMY and GEODESY. By John Narrien, F.R.S. and R.A.S. Professor of Mathematics in the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Being the Third Volume of the Sandhurst Mathematical Course. 8vo. Just ready.

ELEMENTS OF GEOMETRY; consisting of the first Four and Sixth Books of Euclid, chiefly from the Text of Dr. Robert Simson; with the principal Theorems in Proportion, and a Course of Practical Geometry on the Ground; also, Four Tracts relating to Circles, Planes, and Solids, with one on Spherical Geometry. By Mr. Narrien, Professor of Mathematics in the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Being the First Volume of the Sandhurst Course of Mathematics. 8vo. with many Diagrams, 10s. 6d. bound.

SAVAGE.—A DICTIONARY OF PRINTING.

By William Savage, author of "Practical Hints on Decorative Printing," and a Treatise "On the Preparation of Printing Ink, both Black and Coloured." In 1 vol. 8vo. with numerous Diagrams, 1l. 6s. cloth.

SCORESBY.—MAGNETICAL INVESTIGATIONS.

By the Rev. William Scoresby, D.D. F.R.S.L. and E. etc. etc. Comprising Investigations concerning the Laws or Principles affecting the Power of Magnetic Steel Plates or Bars, in combination as well as singly, under various conditions as to Mass, Hardness, Quality, Form, etc. as also concerning the comparative Powers of Cast Iron. Part 1, with Plates, 6s. Part 2, 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth.

SCOTT.—THE HISTORY OF SCOTLAND.

By Sir Walter Scott, Bart. New Edition, 2 vols. foolscap 8vo. with Vignette Titles, 12s. cloth.

SEAWARD.—SIR EDWARD SEAWARD'S NARRATIVE OF HIS SHIPWRECK, and consequent Discovery of certain Islands in the Caribbean Sea: with a Detail of many extraordinary and highly interesting Events in his Life, from 1733 to 1749, as written in his own Diary. Edited by Miss Jane Porter. 3d Edition, with a New Nautical and Geographical Introduction, containing Extracts from a Paper by Mr. C. F. Collett, of the Royal Navy, identifying the Islands described by Sir Edward Seaward. 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s. cloth.

SELECT WORKS OF THE BRITISH POETS:

From Chaucer to Withers. With Biographical Sketches, by R. Southey, LL.D. 1 vol. 8vo. 30s. cloth; or 31s. 6d. with gilt edges.

SELECT WORKS OF THE BRITISH POETS:

From Ben Jonson to Beattie. With Biographical and Critical Prefaces by Dr. Alkin. 1 vol. 8vo. 18s. cloth; or 20s. with gilt edges.

* * *The peculiar feature of these two works is, that the Poems included are printed entire, without mutilation or abridgment; care being taken that such poems only are included as are fit for the perusal of youth, or for reading aloud.*

SHAKSPEARE, BY BOWDLER.

THE FAMILY SHAKSPEARE, in which nothing is added to the Original Text; but those Words and Expressions are omitted which cannot with propriety be read aloud. By T. Bowdler, Esq. F.R.S. Seventh Edition (1839), 1 large vol. 8vo. with 36 Illustrations after Smirke, etc. 30s. cloth; or 31s. 6d. gilt edges.

* * A LIBRARY EDITION, without Illustrations, 8 vols. 8vo. 4l. 14s. 6d. boards.

SHELLEY, ETC.—LIVES OF THE MOST EMINENT LITERARY MEN OF ITALY, SPAIN AND PORTUGAL. By Mrs. Shelley, Sir D. Brewster, J. Montgomery, etc. 3 vols. foolscap 8vo. with Vignette Titles, 18s. cloth.

SHELLEY.—LIVES OF THE MOST EMINENT FRENCH WRITERS.

By Mrs. Shelley and others. 2 vols. foolscap 8vo. with Vignette Titles, 12s. cloth.

SHORT WHIST:

Its Rise, Progress, and Laws; with Observations to make any one a Whist Player; containing also the Laws of Piquet, Cassino, Ecarte, Cribbage, Backgammon. By Major A. * * * * 7th Edition. To which are added, Precepts for Tyros. By Mrs. B. * * * * Foolscap 8vo. 3s. cloth, gilt edges.

SISMONDI.—THE HISTORY OF THE ITALIAN REPUBLICS;

Or, of the Origin, Progress, and Fall of Freedom in Italy, from A.D. 476 to 1806. By J. C. L. De Sismondi. 1 vol. foolscap 8vo. with Vignette Title, 6s. cloth.

SISMONDI.—THE HISTORY OF THE FALL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE.

Comprising a View of the Invasion and Settlement of the Barbarians. By J. C. L. De Sismondi. 2 vols. foolscap 8vo. with Vignette Titles, 12s. cloth.

SMITH.—AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF BOTANY.

By Sir J. E. Smith, late President of the Linnæan Society. 7th Edition (1839), corrected; in which the object of Smith's "Grammar of Botany" is combined with that of the "Introduction." By Sir William Jackson Hooker, K.H. LL.D. etc. 1 vol. 8vo. pp. 522, with 36 Steel Plates, 16s. cloth; coloured Plates, 2l. 12s. 6d. cloth.

SMITH.—COMPENDIUM OF THE ENGLISH FLORA.

By Sir J. E. Smith. 2d Edition, with Additions and Corrections. By Sir W. E. Hooker. 12mo. 7s. 6d. cloth. THE SAME IN LATIN. 5th Edition, 12mo. 7s. 6d.

SMITH.—THE ENGLISH FLORA.

By Sir James Edward Smith, M.D. F.R.S., late President of the Linnæan Society, etc. 6 vols. 8vo. 3l. 12s. boards.

CONTENTS:

Vols. I. to IV. the Flowering Plants and the Ferns, 2l. 8s.

Vol. V. Part 1, 12s.—Cryptogamia; comprising the Mosses, Hepaticæ, Lichens, Characeæ, and Algæ. By Sir W. J. Hooker.

Vol. V. Part 2, 12s.—The Fungi—completing the work, by Sir W. J. Hooker, and the Rev. M. J. Berkeley, F.L.S. etc.

SMITH.—THE WORKS OF THE REV. SYDNEY SMITH.

2d Edition, 3 vols. 8vo. with Portrait, pp. 1412, 36s. cloth.

* * *This collection consists of the Author's contributions to the "Edinburgh Review," Peter Pymley's "Letters on the Catholics," and other miscellaneous works.*

SMITH.—LETTERS ON THE SUBJECT OF THE CATHOLICS,

To my BROTHER ABRAHAM who lives in the COUNTRY. By Peter Plymley. 21st Edition, post 8vo. pp. 200, 7s. cloth.

SMITH.—THE MEMOIRS OF THE MARQUIS DE POMBAL.

By John Smith, Private Secretary to the Marquis de Saldana. 2 vols. 8vo. with Portrait and Autograph, 21s. cloth.

These Memoirs of this illustrious Portuguese Statesman, designated by his countrymen the "Great Marquis," contain details of the terrible earthquake in 1755—The energy of Pombal on that awful occasion—The establishment of the Oporto Wine Company—The Duke of Aveiro's conspiracy—Rupture with the Court of Rome—Strange hallucinations of the Jesuit Malagrida—Suppression of the Jesuit order throughout Europe effected by Pombal's energy and address—Family compact, and war with France and Spain—Extensive reforms and flourishing condition of Portugal—Death of the king—Pombal's resignation, examination, sentence, illness, and death. The whole interspersed with extracts from the despatches of Mr. Hay, Lord Kinnoull, Mr. Walpole, etc. never before published.

SMITH.—AN INQUIRY INTO THE NATURE AND CAUSES OF THE WEALTH

OF NATIONS. By Adam Smith, LL.D. With a Life of the Author, an Introductory Discourse, Notes, and Supplemental Dissertation. By J. R. McCulloch. New Edition, corrected throughout, and greatly enlarged, 8vo. with Portrait, 11. 1s. cloth.

SOUTHEY'S (ROBERT) COMPLETE POETICAL WORKS:

Containing all the Author's last Introductions and Notes. Complete in one volume, medium 8vo. with Portrait and Vignette, uniform with Byron's Poems and Thomas Moore's Poetical Works, 21s. or 42s. bound in morocco, in the best manner, by Hayday.

Also, an Edition in 10 vols. foolscap 8vo. with Portrait and 19 Plates, 21. 10s.

The following may be had, bound separately, in cloth:—

JOAN OF ARC - - - - -	1 vol. 5s.	THALABA - - - - -	1 vol. 5s.
MADOC - - - - -	1 vol. 5s.	BALLADS, etc. - - - - -	2 vols. 10s.
CURSE OF KEHAMA - - - - -	1 vol. 5s.	RODERICK - - - - -	1 vol. 5s.

SOUTHEY, ETC.—LIVES OF THE BRITISH ADMIRALS;

With an Introductory View of the Naval History of England. By R. Southey, Esq. and R. Bell, Esq. 5 vols. foolscap 8vo., with Vignette Titles, 11. 10s. cloth.

SPACKMAN.—STATISTICAL TABLES

Of the Agriculture, Shipping, Colonies, Manufactures, Commerce, and Population of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and its Dependencies, brought down to the year 1843. Compiled from Official Returns. By W. F. Spackman, Esq. Fcap. 8vo. pp. 163, 5s. cloth.

SPALDING.—THE PHILOSOPHY OF CHRISTIAN MORALS.

By Samuel Spalding, M.A. of the London University. 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth.

"The whole work is throughout thoughtfully and eloquently written."—Athenæum.

SPIRIT OF THE WOODS.

By the author of "The Moral of Flowers." 2d Edition, 1 vol. royal 8vo. with 23 beautifully coloured Engravings of the Forest Trees of Great Britain, 11. 11s. 6d. cloth.

SPOONER.—A TREATISE ON THE STRUCTURE, FUNCTIONS, AND

DISEASES OF THE FOOT AND LEG OF THE HORSE; comprehending the Comparative Anatomy of these Parts in other Animals; embracing the subject of Shoeing and the proper Treatment of the Foot; with the Rationale and Effects of various Important Operations, and the best Methods of performing them. By W. C. Spooner, M.R.V.C. 12mo. 7s. 6d. cloth.

STEAM ENGINE, BY THE ARTIZAN CLUB.

A Treatise on the Steam Engine. By the Artizan Club. Nos. 1 to 4, 4to. 1s. each, sewed. To be completed in 24 Monthly Parts, each illustrated by a Steel Plate and several Woodcuts.

"The treatise is marked by the same cleverness and vivacity which belongs to 'the Club;' it is well illustrated with woodcuts, and seems likely, as far as we can judge, to answer the important purpose of diffusing sound information among the artisans of this country in an agreeable and interesting manner."—Railway Chronicle.

STEBBING.—THE HISTORY OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH,

From its Foundation to A.D. 1493. By the Rev. H. Stebbing, M.A., etc. 2 vols. foolscap 8vo. with Vignette Titles, 12s. cloth.

STEBBING.—THE HISTORY OF THE REFORMATION.

By the Rev. H. Stebbing. 2 vols. foolscap 8vo. with Vignette Titles, 12s. cloth.

STEPHENS.—A MANUAL OF BRITISH COLEOPTERA;

OR, BEETLES: containing a Description of all the Species of Beetles hitherto ascertained to inhabit Great Britain and Ireland, etc. With a complete Index of the Genera. By J. F. Stephens, F.L.S., author of "Illustrations of Entomology." 1 vol. post 8vo. 14s. cloth.

STEEL'S SHIPMASTER'S ASSISTANT,

AND OWNER'S MANUAL; containing Information necessary for persons connected with Mercantile Affairs; consisting of the Regulation Acts of the Customs for the United Kingdom, and British Possessions abroad; Navigation Laws; Registry Acts; Duties of Customs of the United Kingdom, the British Plantations in America, Canada, and Isle of Man; in the East Indies, Cape of Good Hope, New South Wales, and Van Diemen's Land; Smuggling Acts; Pilotage throughout England and Scotland; Insurances; Commercial Treaties; Dock Charges on Shipping, etc. New Edition, corrected by J. Stikeman, Secretary to the East India and China Association. With Tables of Monies, Weights, Measures, and Exchanges. By Dr. Kelly. With a Supplement. 1 vol. 8vo. 11. 1s. cloth.

STRONG.—GREECE AS A KINGDOM :

A Statistical Description of that Country—its Laws, Commerce, Resources, Public Institutions, Army, Navy, etc.—from the Arrival of King Otho, in 1833, down to the present time. From Official Documents and Authentic Sources. By Frederick Strong, Esq., Consul at Athens for the Kingdoms of Bavaria and Hanover. 8vo. 16s. cloth.

SUMMERLY (MRS. FELIX).—THE MOTHER'S PRIMER :

A Little Child's First Steps in many Ways. By Mrs. Felix Summerly. Fcap. 8vo. printed in colours, with a Frontispiece drawn on zinc by William Mulready, R.A. 1s. sewed.

SUNDAY LIBRARY :

Containing nearly One Hundred Sermons by the following eminent Divines. With Notes, etc. by the Rev. T. F. Dibdin, D.D. 6 vols. foolscap 8vo. with 6 Portraits, 30s. cloth.

Archbp. Lawrence

— Secker

Bp. Bloomfield

— Gray

— Heber

— Hobart

— Horne

— Horsley

— Huntingford

— Maltby

Bp. Mant

— Newton

— Porteus

— J. B. Sumner

— Van Mildert

Dean Chandler

Archdeacon Nares

— Pott

Dr. Blair

— Chalmers

Dr. D'Oyly

— Paley

— Parr

— Shuttleworth

Professor White

Rev. Arch. Allison

— C. Benson

— Joshua Gilpin

— G. Haggitt

— Robert Hall

Rev. J. Hewlett

— A. Irvine

— W. Jones (of

Nayland)

— C. W. Le Bas

— H. H. Milman

— R. Morehead

— Thos. Rennell

— J. H. Spry

— Sydney Smith

— Thos. Townson

SWAINSON.—A PRELIMINARY DISCOURSE ON THE STUDY OF NATURAL HISTORY. By W. Swainson, Esq. 1 vol. foolscap 8vo. 6s. cloth.

A TREATISE ON THE NATURAL HISTORY & CLASSIFICATION OF ANIMALS. By W. Swainson, Esq. 1 vol. foolscap 8vo. 6s. cloth.

NATURAL HISTORY AND CLASSIFICATION OF QUADRUPEDS. By W. Swainson, Esq. 1 vol. foolscap 8vo. with Vignette Title, and 178 Woodcuts, 6s. cloth.

NATURAL HISTORY AND CLASSIFICATION OF BIRDS. By W. Swainson, Esq. 2 vols. foolscap 8vo. Vignette Titles, and above 300 Woodcuts, 12s. cloth.

A TREATISE ON MALACOLOGY ; Or, the Natural Classification of Shells and Shell-Fish. By W. Swainson, Esq. 1 vol. fcap. 8vo. with Vignette Title and very numerous Illustrations in Wood, 6s. cloth.

NATURAL HISTORY AND CLASSIFICATION OF FISH, AMPHIBIANS, AND REPTILES. By W. Swainson, Esq. 2 vols. foolscap 8vo. with numerous Woodcuts and Vignette Titles, 12s. cloth.

HABITS AND INSTINCT OF ANIMALS. By W. Swainson, Esq. 1 vol. fcap. 8vo. with Vignette and numerous Woodcuts, 6s. cloth.

ANIMALS IN MENAGERIES. By W. Swainson, Esq. Fcap. 8vo. Vignette Title and numerous Woodcuts, 6s. cloth.

HISTORY AND NATURAL ARRANGEMENT OF INSECTS. By W. Swainson, Esq. and W. E. Shuckard, Esq. 1 vol. foolscap 8vo. with Vignette Title and Woodcuts, 6s. cloth.

SWITZERLAND.—THE HISTORY OF SWITZERLAND

1 vol. foolscap 8vo. with Vignette Title, 6s. cloth.

TATE.—HORATIUS RESTITUTUS ;

Or, the Books of Horace arranged in Chronological Order, according to the Scheme of Dr. Bentley, from the Text of Gesner, corrected and improved. With a Preliminary Dissertation, very much enlarged, on the Chronology of the Works, on the Localities, and on the Life and Character of that Poet. By James Tate, M.A. Second edition, to which is now added, an original Treatise on the Metres of Horace. 8vo. 12s. cloth.

TATE.—THE CONTINUOUS HISTORY OF THE LIFE AND WRITINGS OF

ST. PAUL, on the basis of the Acts ; with Intercalary Matter of Sacred Narrative, supplied from the Epistles, and elucidated in occasional Dissertations : with the Horæ Paulinæ of Dr. Paley, in a more correct edition, subjoined. By James Tate, M.A., Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's. 8vo. with Map, 13s. cloth.

TAYLER (REV. CHARLES B.)—MARGARET ;

Or, the Pearl. By the Rev. Charles B. Tayler, M.A. Rector, of St. Peter's, Chester, author of "May You Like It," "Records of a Good Man's Life," etc. Foolscap 8vo. 6s.

"The design of this very pleasing and attractive story is to show the errors of Tractarianism, and the happy effects that flow from a strict discharge of our duties, religious and moral. The book is written in a style extremely graceful, and is altogether free from that narrow-minded spirit which has but too frequently appeared of late in works of the same description."—Atlas.

TAYLER (REV. CHARLES B.)—TRACTARIANISM NOT OF GOD.

Plain Sermons for the Times. By the Rev. C. B. Tayler, Rector of St. Peter's, and Evening Lecturer at St. Mary's Church, Chester.—In the press.

TAYLER (REV. CHARLES B.)—DORA MELDER :

A Story of Alsace. By Meta Sander. A Translation. Edited by the Rev. C. B. Tayler, author of "Records of a Good Man's Life," etc. Fcp. 8vo., pp. 286, 2 illustrations, 7s. cloth.

TAYLOR.—THE STATESMAN.

By Henry Taylor, Esq., author of "Phillip Van Artevelde." 12mo. 6s. 6d. boards.

THACKER.—POCKET COMPENDIUM OF COURSING RULES & BYE-LAWS,

For Use in the Field. By Thomas Thacker. 1s. 6d. sewed.

THACKER.—THE COURSER'S ANNUAL REMEMBRANCER, AND STUD-BOOK; being an Alphabetical Return of the Running at all the Public Coursing Clubs in England, Ireland, and Scotland, for the Season 1841-42; with the Pedigrees (as far as received) of the Dogs that won, and the Dogs that ran up second for each Prize; also, a Return of all Single Matches run at those Meetings; with a Preliminary Essay on the Decision of Short Courses. By T. Thacker. 8vo. 10s. cloth.

THIRLWALL.—THE HISTORY OF GREECE.

By the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. David's. 8 vols. foolscap 8vo. with Vignette Titles, 2l. 8s. cloth.

THOMSON'S SEASONS.

Edited by Bolton Corney, Esq. Illustrated with Seventy-seven Designs drawn on Wood by the following Members of the Etching Club:—

J. Bell, Sculptor.	J. C. Horsley.	Frank Stone.	H. J. Townsend,
C. W. Cope.	J. P. Knight.	C. Stonhouse.	T. Webster, A.R.A.
Thomas Creswick.	R. Redgrave, A.R.A.	F. Taylor.	

Engraved by Thompson and other eminent Engravers.

Square crown 8vo. 21s. cloth; in morocco in the best manner by Hayday, 36s.

"Few works of the class have a fairer prospect of popularity than this new edition of Thomson, illustrated by the members of the Etching Club. Most of the designs are in accordance with the spirit of the author,—some of them beautiful. The landscape vignettes contributed by Mr. Creswick entitle him to a first place as a book illustrator; exhibiting a versatility of talent for which his warmest admirers could hitherto have hardly ventured to give him credit. Mr. F. Taylor is not far behind, as his designs at pp. 11, 13, and 26, will most satisfactorily prove; and he comes one step nearer historical art than Mr. Creswick, in right of his clever management of rustic figures. Messrs. Cope, Horsley, Redgrave, and Bell, with all their true English feeling, and the grace of their conceptions, are a degree more ambitious. Mr. Bell's preparatory outline of 'Spring' gives indications of grace, poetry, and fancy, worthy of being carried to the highest perfection. This book is beautifully brought out; the vignettes are from copper, blocks produced by the electrotype process. This gives a peculiarity of effect to the impressions more easy to perceive than to describe. Other of our classical poems are to follow, illustrated in a similar fashion. Mr. Bolton Corney's labours are not the less to be commended because they are unobtrusive; the work is extremely well edited, and therefore entitled to a place on the library shelf as well as on the drawing-room table."—Athenæum.

Uniform with "Thomson's Seasons."

GOLDSMITH'S POETICAL WORKS, illustrated with Engravings on Wood, from Designs by Members of the Etching Club.—*In the press.*

THOMSON.—AN ELEMENTARY TREATISE ON ALGEBRA,

Theoretical and Practical. By James Thomson, LL.D. Professor of Mathematics in the University of Glasgow. 12mo. 5s. cloth.

"For clearness, simplicity, and completeness, it would be difficult to imagine a superior performance to Dr. Thomson's. Any intelligent individual might teach himself from it, and in the hands of an able master it must prove invaluable. We recommend it to mathematical readers, teachers, and students, as incomparably the best elementary treatise and the most comprehensive text-book of the science."—Atlas.

THOMSON.—THE DOMESTIC MANAGEMENT OF THE SICK ROOM,

Necessary, in Aid of Medical Treatment, for the Cure of Diseases. By Anthony Todd Thomson, M.D. F.L.S. etc. 1 vol. post 8vo. pp. 618, 10s. 6d. cloth.

TOMLINS.—A POPULAR LAW DICTIONARY;

Familiarly explaining the Terms and Nature of English Law; adapted to the comprehension of Persons not educated for the Legal Profession, and affording Information peculiarly useful to Magistrates, Merchants, Parochial Officers, and others. By Thomas Edlyne Tomlins, Attorney and Solicitor. In 1 thick vol. post 8vo. 18s. cloth.

The whole work has been revised by a Barrister.

TOOKE.—A HISTORY OF PRICES;

With reference to the Causes of their principal Variations, from 1792 to the Present Time. Preceded by a Sketch of the History of the Corn Trade in the last Two Centuries. By Thomas Tooke, Esq. F.R.S. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 16s. cloth.

A continuation of the above.

AN ACCOUNT OF PRICES and of the State of the CIRCULATION in 1838 and 1839; with Remarks on the Corn Laws, and on proposed Alterations in our Banking System. 8vo. 12s. cloth.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY,

8vo. The last Part published is Part 4 of Vol. III. with Plates, 6s. 6d.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

4to. The last Part published is Part 3, Vol. III. with Plates, 19s. 6d. coloured, and 12s. plain.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS OF LONDON; consisting of a Series of Papers on "Antiquities," and "Construction." By

R. Willis, M.A. F.R.S. etc.; Ambrose Poynter; Herr Hallmann, of Hanover; Dr. Faraday; Mr. Bracebridge; Herr Beuth, of Berlin; Joseph Gwilt, F.S.A. F.A.S.; Mr. C. H. Smith; Mr. C. Fowler, Hon. Sec.; Mr. W. A. Nicholson, of Lincoln; and Mr. J. P. Papworth. Vol. I. Part 2, 4to. with numerous lithographic and woodcut illustrations, 24s. cloth.

*. Part I. Vol. I. uniform with the above, 16s. cloth.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE LINNEAN SOCIETY OF LONDON.

The last Part published is Part 2, Vol. XIX. 4to. with Plates, 21s.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

4to. Vol. II. with Twenty-three finely engraved Plates, 28s. cloth.
Vol. III., with Nineteen finely engraved Plates. 2l. 12s. 6d. cloth.

TROLLOPE—THE LAURRINGTONS; OR, SUPERIOR PEOPLE.

By Mrs. Trollope, author of "Widow Barnaby," etc. 3 vols. post 8vo. 3ls. 6d. boards.

TURNER.—THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

From the Earliest Period to the Death of Elizabeth. By Sharon Turner, Esq. F.A.S. R.A.S.L. 12 vols. 8vo. 8l. 8s. cloth.

Or four separate portions, as follows:—

THE HISTORY of the ANGLO-SAXONS; comprising the History of England from the Earliest Period to the Norman Conquest 6th Edition, 3 vols. 8vo. 2l. 5s. boards.

THE HISTORY of ENGLAND during the MIDDLE AGES; comprising the Reigns from William the Conqueror to the Accession of Henry VIII., and also the History of the Literature, Religion, Poetry, and Progress of the Reformation, and of the Language during that period. 3d Edition, 5 vols. 8vo. 3l. boards.

THE HISTORY of the REIGN of HENRY VIII.; comprising the Political History of the commencement of the English Reformation: being the First Part of the Modern History of England. 3d Edition, 2 vols. 8vo. 26s. boards.

THE HISTORY of the REIGNS of EDWARD VI., MARY, and ELIZABETH; being the Second Part of the Modern History of England. 3d Edition, 2 vols. 8vo. 32s. boards.

TURNER.—THE SACRED HISTORY OF THE WORLD.

Philosophically considered. By S. Turner, F.S.A. R.A.S.L. New Edit. 3 vols. 8vo. 42s. bds. Vol. 1 considers the Creation and System of the Earth, and of its Vegetable and Animal Races and Material Laws, and Formation of Mankind.

Vol. 2, the Divine Economy in its special Relation to Mankind, and in the Deluge, and the History of Human Affairs.

Vol. 3, the Provisions for the Perpetuation and Support of the Human Race, the Divine System of our Social Combinations, and the Supernatural History of the World.

TURNER.—A TREATISE ON THE FOOT OF THE HORSE.

And a New System of Shoeing, by One-sided Nailing; and on the Nature, Origin, and Symptoms of the Navicular Joint Lameness, with Preventive and Curative Treatment. By James Turner, M.R.V.C. Royal 8vo. pp. 118, 7s. 6d. boards.

TURTON'S (DR.) MANUAL OF THE LAND AND FRESHWATER SHELLS OF THE BRITISH ISLANDS.

A new Edition, thoroughly revised, and with considerable Additions. By John Edward Gray, Keeper of the Zoological Collection in the British Museum. 1 vol. post 8vo. with Woodcuts, and 12 coloured Plates, 15s. cloth.

URE.—DICTIONARY OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND MINES;

Containing a clear Exposition of their Principles and Practice. By Andrew Ure, M.D. F.R.S. M.G.S. M.A.S. Lond.; M. Acad. N.S. Philad.; S. Ph. Soc. N. Germ. Hanov.; Mullii. etc. etc. Third Edition, corrected. 8vo. illustrated with 1240 Woodcuts, 50s. cloth.

In the press, by the same Author.

RECENT IMPROVEMENTS IN ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND MINES; being a Supplement to his Dictionary.

WALKER (GEO.)—CHESS STUDIES:

Comprising One Thousand Games actually Played during the last Half Century; presenting a unique Collection of Classical and Brilliant Specimens of Chess Skill in every stage of the Game, and thus forming a complete Encyclopædia of Reference. By George Walker. Medium 8vo. 10s. 6d. sewed.

"This collection of specimens of chess skill is unique, and forms a complete encyclopædia of reference to the student and player. It contains upwards of 1000 games, all of them the classical exploits of the best chess warriors of the age. Every student and lover of the fascinating game should possess himself of Mr. Walker's book."—Examiner.

WARDLAW.—DISCOURSES ON THE PRINCIPAL POINTS OF THE SOCINIAN

CONTROVERSY—the Unity of God, and the Trinity of Persons in the Godhead—the Supreme Divinity of Jesus Christ—the Doctrine of the Atonement—the Christian Character, etc. By Ralph Wardlaw, D.D. 5th Edition, 8vo. 15s. cloth.

WATERTON.—ESSAYS ON NATURAL HISTORY,

Chiefly Ornithology. By Charles Waterton, Esq., author of "Wanderings in South America." With an Autobiography of the Author, and a View of Walton Hall. 5th Edition, foolscap 8vo. 8s. cloth.

SECOND SERIES. With Continuation of Mr. Waterton's Autobiography. Fcap. 8vo. with Vignette by T. Creswick, A.R.A. 6s. 6d. cloth.

"It gives us hearty pleasure to meet with Mr. Waterton again. To miserable mortals 'close in populous cities pent,' his books are as a vigorous autumn air. He is a charming writer. Candid, cordial, good-hearted, and full of the most masculine sympathies. His Autobiography will rank with the most piquant and comprehensive pieces of that kind of writing in the language. His Essays, with little of the learned pretences, have a store of cheerful wisdom in them which yields unfailling instructiveness and pleasure."—Examiner.

WATHEN.—ARTS, ANTIQUITIES, AND CHRONOLOGY OF ANCIENT

EGYPT, from Personal Observations in 1839. By G. H. Wathen, Architect. Royal 8vo. with Plates and Woodcuts, from the Author's own Sketches. 16s. cloth.

"To commend or recommend Mr. Wathen's volume, after what we have extracted from it, would be superfluous. The antiquary, the scholar, the philosopher, the artist, in short, every educated man who reads, either for instruction or entertainment, must be interested in its rich and varied contents."—Eclectic Review.

WEBSTER.—AN ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF DOMESTIC ECONOMY ;

Comprising such subjects as are most immediately connected with Housekeeping ; as, The Construction of Domestic Edifices, with the modes of Warming, Ventilating, and Lighting them—A description of the various articles of Furniture, with the nature of their Materials—Duties of Servants—A general account of the Animal and Vegetable Substances used as Food, and the methods of preserving and preparing them by Cooking—Making Bread—The Chemical Nature and the Preparation of all kinds of Fermented Liquors used as Beverage—Materials employed in Dress and the Toilet—Business of the Laundry—Description of the various Wheel Carriages—Preservation of Health—Domestic Medicine, etc. etc. etc. By Thomas Webster, F.G.S., etc.; assisted by The late Mrs. Parkes, author of "Domestic Duties." 1 thick vol. 8vo. Illustrated with nearly 1000 Woodcuts. 50s. cl.

"The title-page sufficiently indicates the wide range of topics included in this most useful Encyclopædia, and all are treated with a fulness which leaves nothing to be desired. It has been the object of the editor to combine science with practice, a knowledge of principles with the ordinary details and daily recurring duties of domestic life. In some departments of the work Mr. Webster has been assisted by a lady whose qualifications are beyond dispute, and the result of their united labours is the production of a volume which exhausts the subject, and defies all competition. The work is richly illustrated with woodcuts, adding greatly to its value. We strongly recommend every lady, and all others who are concerned in the management of domestic affairs, to make themselves familiar with Mr. Webster's volume, which must speedily be regarded as an indispensable book of reference to every housekeeper."
Eclectic Review.

WESTWOOD.—INTRODUCTION TO THE MODERN CLASSIFICATION OF

INSECTS ; comprising an Account of the Habits and Transformations of the different Families; a Synopsis of all the British, and a Notice of the more remarkable Foreign Genera. By J. O. Westwood, Sec. Ent. Soc. London, F.L.S., etc. 2 vols. illustrated with above 150 Woodcuts, comprising about 2500 distinct Figures, 2l. 7s. cloth.

WHITE'S COMPENDIUM OF THE VETERINARY ART ;

Containing Plain and Concise Observations on the Construction and Management of the Stable ; a brief and popular Outline of the Structure and Economy of the Horse; the Nature, Symptoms, and Treatment of the Diseases and Accidents to which the Horse is liable : the best Method of performing various Important Operations ; with Advice to the Purchasers of Horses ; and a copious Materia Medica and Pharmacopœia. 17th edition, entirely reconstructed, with considerable Additions and Alterations, bringing the work up to the present state of Veterinary Science. By W. C. Spooner, 8vo. with coloured Plate, 16s. cloth.

WHITE'S COMPENDIUM OF CATTLE MEDICINE ;

Or, Practical Observations on the Disorders of Cattle and other Domestic Animals, except the Horse. 6th Edition, re-arranged, with copious Additions and Notes. By W. C. Spooner, Vet. Surgeon, author of a "Treatise on the Influenza," and a "Treatise on the Foot and Leg of the Horse," etc. 8vo. 9s. cloth.

WHITLEY.—THE APPLICATION OF GEOLOGY TO AGRICULTURE ;

And to the Improvement and Valuation of Land ; with the Nature and Properties of Soils, and the Principles of Cultivation. By Nicholas Whitley, Land Surveyor. 8vo. 7s. 6d. cloth.

WILDE.—NARRATIVE OF A VOYAGE TO MADEIRA, TENERIFFE, AND ALONG THE SHORES OF THE MEDITERRANEAN.

By R. Wilde, Surgeon, etc. etc. 2d Edition, corrected and enlarged, 8vo. with Illustrations, 18s. cloth.

WILKINSON.—THE ENGINES OF WAR, ETC.

Being a History of Ancient and Modern Projectile Instruments and Engines of Warfare and Sporting ; including the Manufacture of Fire Arms, the History and Manufacture of Gunpowder, of Swords, and of the cause of the Damascus Figure in Sword Blades, with some Observations on Bronze : to which are added, Remarks on some Peculiarities of Iron, and on the extraordinary Effect produced by the Action of Sea Water on Cast Iron ; with Details of various miscellaneous Experiments. By H. Wilkinson, M.R.A.S. 8vo. 9s. cloth.

WILLOUGHBY (LADY)—A DIARY.

Purporting to have been kept by LADY WILLOUGHBY of Parham, in the Reign of Charles I.; embracing some Passages of her Domestic History from 1635 to 1648.

To give additional interest to the work, it has been printed and bound in the style of the period to which it refers. Small 4to. 18s. boards ; or in morocco, by Hayday, 2l. 2s.

"The real Lady Willoughby could not have left a more beautiful, a more affecting, or a more instructive record. The pleasures and pains of the domestic life of a young married woman in the first fourteen years of her marriage ; that blending of welcome and cheerful responsibilities with trembling and tearful engagements, which marks the transition from maidenhood to wifehood and motherhood ; were never drawn with a hand of more exquisite delicacy."—Examiner.

WOOD.—A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON RAILROADS, AND INTERIOR

COMMUNICATION IN GENERAL. Containing numerous Experiments on the Powers of the Improved Locomotive Engines, and Tables of the comparative Cost of Conveyance on Canals, Railways, and Turnpike Roads. By Nicholas Wood, Colliery Viewer, Memb. Inst. Civ. Eng. etc. Third edition, very greatly enlarged, with 13 large Plates, and several new Woodcuts. 1l. 11s. 6d. cloth.

YOUNG LADIES' BOOK (THE) :

A Manual of Elegant Recreations, Exercises, and Pursuits. 4th Edition, with numerous beautifully executed Engravings on Wood. 1l. 1s. elegantly bound in crimson silk, lined with imitation of Mechlin lace.



This book should be returned to
the Library on or before the last date
stamped below.

A fine is incurred by retaining it
beyond the specified time.

Please return promptly.



natural boundaries of empires :
her Library 004813245



2044 080 065 782